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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XXIII NO. 27 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1935 TWELVE PAGES

Labour Labours Hard To "Samjao" India

AMENDMENT TO INDIA BILL

Urges Explicit Recognition Of Right To Dominion Status

ATTLEE TO MOVE IT

(Special Cable)

LONDON, Jan. 31.

In the House of Commons Mr. MacDonald announced the second reading of the India Bill on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday next week and the following Monday.

The Labour Party has handed in the following motion in the names of Mr. Lansbury, Major Attlee, Messrs. Morgan Jones, David Grenfell and F. S. Cocks, for the second reading of the India Bill:—

"In the opinion of the House, no legislation for the better Government of India will be satisfactory which does not secure the goodwill and co-operation of the Indian people by recognising, explicitly, India's right to Dominion Status, and by providing, with it, means of its attainment, and which by provisions as to franchise and representation does not secure to workers and peasants the possibility of achieving, by constitutional means, their social and economic emancipation."

Major Attlee will move the motion.

GOVT. MODIFY INDIA DEBATE TIME TABLE

Hoare Will Deal With Omission Of Preamble

LONDON, Jan. 31.

The Government's debate arrangements regarding the India Bill have been modified. There will be only four Ministerial speeches at the second reading in order that back benchers of all parties may have more opportunity of speaking. Sir Samuel Hoare will move the second reading on February 6, Mr. A. R. Butler will reply to the points raised on the 7th, Sir Thomas Inskip will deal with the legal aspect on the 8th and Mr. Baldwin will wind up on the 11th February. It is understood that Sir Samuel Hoare will deal with the question of omission of the preamble in the Bill. It is presumed he will also deal with the past pledges and the views of Britain on India's future position.—Reuter.

BURMA & LONDON AGREEMENT

LONDON, Jan. 31.

In the House of Commons Mr. A. G. Fuller (Conservatibe, Manchester, Ardwick), asked if the Anglo-Indian Trade Agreement would extend to Burma, if Burma obtained separation before the conclusion of the Ottawa agreements. Sir Samuel Hoare replied: "Yes, so far as it is applicable to the case of separated Burma."—Reuter.

FLOUTING PUBLIC OPINION

No Remission In Land Revenue For South India

MADRAS, Jan. 31.

It is understood that the Government has decided not to act on the resolution passed at a recent meeting of the Legislature in view of adverse seasonal conditions and fall in prices recommending the remission of 33-1/3 per cent in land revenue all over the Presidency. They will shortly issue a communique explaining the reasons for this.—A.P.

Kalimpong.—His Highness the Maharaja of Bhutan arrived here in the morning of January 28 after finishing his tour in India.

Mahatma Condemns Ahmedabad Strike

STERN CALL TO WORKERS

Urges Them To Resume To Save Their Good Name And The Cause Of Labour

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 31.

Mahatma Gandhi has sent the following message to the workers of Ahmedabad from Wardha:—

"Tell the workers that they are weakening their cause, and that of Labour generally by illegitimate strike. Let them not tarnish the good name they have earned for themselves. I hope they will regain balance and resume work."—A. P.

AJIT & SHAHPUR MILLS INCIDENT

Denial Of Disturbances Or Lathi Charge

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 31.

Enquiries made regarding a press report of disturbances in Ajit and Shahpur mills, yesterday, show that there was neither any serious disturbance caused by strikers, nor was any lathi charge made to disperse them.

About 200 strikers collected on the river bed, outside the Shahpur Gate. The police arrived and told them to disperse, because their gathering was in contravention of the District Magistrate's order.

The strikers soon dispersed and no force was used by the police. Similarly the police was called by the authorities of the Ajit Mill as a number of strikers had gathered near the mill. On the arrival of the police the strikers dispersed.—A. P.

CONGRESS SOCIALISTS' PROPAGANDA

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 31.

No further mills were affected by the strike to-day and those that recommenced working after strike are getting men in increasing numbers. It is believed that the strike will subside and all mills will work normally within a few days.

AGAINST DELHI TERMS.

The local Congress Socialist Party has issued a statement saying that it has decided merely to carry on propaganda against the Delhi Agreement without contemplating a strike.

The present strikes are spontaneous.—A.P.

AHMEDABAD STRIKE SPREADS

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 30.

(Through the Ahemedabad Congress Socialist Party, Labour Committee):—

The strike situation here is not abating.

To-day some new 7 mills have joined the strike. In all more than 30,000 workers have struck work, and without any outward help they are organising themselves despite the Police ban.

A meeting was organised yesterday by the Socialist Party but could not be held because of the Police order.

AHMEDABAD, Jan. 31.

The Mill strike situation was quiet throughout the day. Some Mills, which were closed yesterday, resumed work to-day.

The Millowners' Association has issued an official statement in which they state that the total number of mills closed up-to-date on account of the strike is 22, while 3 mills are partially working.—United Press.

PHILIPPINE COMMONWEALTH

Plebiscite To Be Taken On New Constitution

MANILA, Jan. 31.

The Constitution for the Philippine Commonwealth was completed by Convention after six months' labours. If President Roosevelt approves the constitution, National Plebiscite will be held thereon.

The new Constitution recognises American sovereignty over the Philippines and officials must take oath of allegiance to the United States. Government will be Republican.

The Commonwealth is intended as a transition government between the present Territorial Status and complete independence.

During the Commonwealth period, Philippine products such as sugar, cocoanut oil, cordage, tobacco will enjoy preference in the American market. The new Constitution provides elementary education conducted primarily in English language.—Reuter.

P. M. G's Announcement

LONDON, Jan. 31.

The Postmaster-General announced in the House of Commons that Government approved of the general recommendations of the Television Committee, and he was about to take steps to implement them.

The B. B. C. would be entrusted with broadcast television and make substantial contribution to the inauguration of service. Steps would be taken to establish television station in London later this year, and if successful, other stations would be erected in the Provinces.

STOP PRESS.

J. P. C. FOR AUSTRALIA

LONDON, Jan. 31.

The House of Lords unanimously agreed to the appointment of a Joint Parliamentary Committee to consider the West Australian petition for secession from Federation.—Reuter's Special

NEW JEWISH DAILY

LONDON, Jan. 31.

A new newspaper called the "Jewish Daily Post" is being issued from London to-morrow. It will appear daily including Sundays, but not Saturdays.

The policy will include the support of the Government of the day and unquestioning allegiance to the Sovereign. Messages of goodwill were received from a number of prominent non-Jewish well-wishers.—Reuter's Special.

AMERICANS TO HONOUR MEMORY OF PARAMAHAMSA

Disciples Of Vivekanand Propose Unique Shrine For Centenary

CALCUTTA, Jan. 31.

A donation amounting nearly Rs. 5 lakhs earmarked for building a shrine, which in point of design and architecture will be unique of its kind in India, is proposed to be made over to the authorities of Belur Math by several American disciples and admirers of Swami Vivekananda on the occasion of the Sri Ramkrishna Centenary Celebrations.

It may be recalled that it was a life-long dream of Swami Vivekananda to build a temple to commemorate the advent of Sri Ramkrishna Paramhamsa on the sacred banks of Bhagirathi at Belur. Accordingly, basing the design on the conception of Swamiji, Mr. Harold Brown, Chief Engineer to Messrs. Martin and Company has prepared a plan of the temple, the cost of which will be approximately Rs. 7 lakhs.—United Press.

MOLLISON'S LATEST

Out To Break Stratosphere Flight Record

WILL HE FLY 50,000 FEET?

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, Jan. 31.

Jim Mollison left for New York from Southampton, yesterday, to make preliminary arrangements for his projected stratosphere flight by aeroplane.

Interviewed by Reuter, he said he would have to fly to atleast 50,000 feet to reach the stratosphere and beat the present altitude record of about 46,000 feet. He had little doubt that the stratosphere could be the future medium for long-distance air transport, and any data or information obtainable about the conditions in that region have a direct bearing on the long-distance air routes, particularly the North Atlantic. He would be away for two or three weeks, and probably use an American machine, because America was ahead of Britain in altitude-flying. Amy saw Jim off at Southampton.

ENTER MAYOR OF KARACHI

In Velvet Robe With Chain And Mace

KARACHI, (By Mail).

For the first time after the Karachi Municipality was raised to the status of a Corporation and its Presidentship to Mayoralty, the latter was invested with the insignia of office—a palmbeach and velvet robe, with chain and a mace.

The investiture was performed one day before His Excellency the Governor of Bombay's visit. From the Mayor's Chamber the Corporators followed in a procession to the Hall headed by the Mayor wearing his robe and chain, and a liveried attendant bearing the mace.

The Mayor addressing the House said that it was all done to enhance the Mayoral dignity.—United Press.

BOULDER CRUSHES THREE HUNTERS

Gives Way Killing Those Taking Shelter Under It

VIRUDHUNAGAR, Jan. 31.

Three persons belonging to the Palingas caste have been crushed to death under a big boulder in the Munar Mountain. It appears that they went hunting yesterday and took shelter at the bottom of a boulder, which suddenly gave way and fell over them.—A. P.

Thakore Of Limda Gets 2 Years And Fine

JUDGMENT IN MANIBANU KIDNAPPING CASE

All Accused File Appeal And Are Released On Heavy Bails

(From Our Correspondent.)

BAORDA, Jan. 31.

The City and Sessions Judge, Mr. Shamshed Ahmed Sahebzada, delivered judgment, to-day, in the Manibanu Kidnapping Case, entirely agreeing with the assessors regarding their verdict of guilty against all accused, except Bai Masabu.

The judge convicted them under all the charges, and sentenced them to varying terms of imprisonment under each offence, all sentences to run concurrently for all accused.

Masabu's case was held doubtful, and she was acquitted of all the charges as she was given the benefit of doubt.

The Muddamal was ordered to be returned to whom it belonged.

The complainant Behramjee Eduljee Daruwala, Guardian of Manibanu, was given compensation of Rs. 750.

The Thakore of Limda Ranjitsinhji Bhavsinhji was sentenced in the aggregate to two years' rigorous and a fine of Rs. 600.

Hasan Kesar to two years' rigorous and a fine of Rs. 200.

Dhanjishaw Kaikushro Cama to two years' rigorous and a fine of Rs. 600.

Aminuddin Nasiruddin (alias Malang Ustad) to three years' rigorous and a fine of Rs. 150.

Imammian Pirumia to three years' rigorous and a fine of Rs. 150.

Mahmedkhan Ibdullakhan was sentenced for the same period and a fine as Imammian.

The Judge expressed deep gratitude to all the lawyers of the prosecution and the defence sides. He then complimented the Public Prosecutor, Mr. Amrit Pradhan, on the extreme hard work done by him and his honesty of purpose, and praised the work of the police and C.I.D. officer for their commendable work.

APPEAL BEING FILED.

All the accused in the Manibanu Kidnapping Case are filing appeal in the High Court and ordered to be bailed out on sums varying from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 5,000.

The kidnapping case judgment covers 132 typed pages.

HISTORY OF THE CASE

In this case, the accused are charged under sections 334, 350 and 502 of the Baroda State, for kidnapping, abetment, etc.

The complainant is Mr. Behramji Eduljee Daruwala, who is an uncle and guardian of Manibanu who was kidnapped.

The accused in the case are: (1) Ranjitsinhji Bhavsinhji, the Thakore of Limda, (2) Hassan Kessar, (3) Dhanjisha Cama, Fozdar of Bhavnagar, (4) "Malang Ustad". (5) Massabu, wife of "Malang Ustad," (6) Imam and (7) Ahmed Khan, motor-driver.

SUKKUR BARRAGE SENSATION

Indus Area Daily Being Covered With Sand

FEAR OF RIVER CHANGING COURSE

KARACHI, Jan. 30.

A Sukkur Barrage news published by the local "Hindu" has created a first rate sensation.

According to it, some Lloyd Barrage Engineers have informed the Government of India that the Indus area where the Barrage has been constructed is being covered day by day with sand as a result of which, it is feared that the river would change its course. To avoid this, the paper continues, they have advised the Government to set apart the Barrage Regulators and desist from hindering the natural flow of the waters.—United Press.

A. I. C. C. OFFICE

To Be Shifted To Swaraj Bhuvan, Allahabad

PATNA, Jan. 31.

It is almost certain that the A.I.C.C. Office will be shifted to Swaraj Bhuvan, Allahabad.

It is understood Babu Rajendra Prasad is now having important conversations to decide the date and time of other details when he will visit Allahabad on February 8, to perform the opening ceremony of the Exhibition.—United Press.

ELDERS & J.P.C. REPORT

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31.

It is understood that the J. P. C. report will be discussed by the Council of State on 12th, 13th and 14th February.—A. P.

BIGGEST PARADE FOR YEARS

Eastern Command Troops March Past

C.-in-C. RECEIVES SALUTE

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31.

One of the biggest parades witnessed for years was held to-day in Delhi cantonment.

The troops and various arms which participated in the recent Eastern Command manoeuvres marched past the Commander-in-Chief who took the salute in place of the Viceroy who could not be present owing to indisposition. A very large crowd of spectators witnessed the spectacle which lasted three hours.

Among those present were the Countess of Willingdon, the ex-King of Greece, the Maharaja of Nepal, members of the Executive Council and their wives, members of the Central Legislature, high civil and military officials and their wives besides the general public.—A. P.

VICTIMS OF MADURA VILLAGE FIRE

VIRUDHUNAGAR, Jan. 31.

Two children have been burnt to death and a hundred huts burnt to ashes by a fire in a village near Mallapuram, Madura District. The cause of the fire is unknown.—A. P.

ACHARYA KRIPALANI

To Continue Secretaryship Of Congress

PATNA, Jan. 31.

In view of the fact that his election is regarded as certain, Acharya Kripalini has agreed to continue the Secretaryship of the Congress.—United Press.

WAR COUNCIL MEETS

Plans For Mobilising All Forces For J.P.C. Battle

JINNAH ALSO AT IT

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31.

Mr Bhulabhai Desai and the office-bearers of the Congress Assembly Party had informal discussions this evening at Mr. Desai's house with Sardar Patel, Babu Rajendra Prasad and Mr. Rajagopalachari, regarding the Congress Party's amendment to the Government's J.P. C. motion, but nothing definite has yet emerged out.

Mr. Jinnah has not yet held his party meeting, but he has been authorised to carry on negotiations with the Congress and the Nationalist Party leaders.

It is understood that the Congress and the Muslim League Secretariats are engaged in working out figures regarding the population of different provinces and representations of different communities on the Joint Electorate basis.

Indecisive negotiations that were carried on in Pandit Malaviya's Unity Conference at Allahabad have also been brought into requisition by Pandit Malaviya, who directly and also through Mr. Aney is having consultations with Mr. Jinnah and Maulana Shaukat Ali. Nobody now is able to say with any degree of precision as to what will be the outcome of these triangular pourparlers.

FOR COMMON FORMULA

The last day of giving notice of the amendments is, according to the Rule, Saturday, but since the debate will be continued till the 17th Feb. notice of amendments can be given even on the 6th February, provided of course, the President waives the rule in consideration of the special urgency of the matter.

There is therefore time for evolving an agreed formula, if the different parties succeed in doing so.—United Press.

Congress And Nationalists Draft Amendments To Govt. Motion

NEW DELHI, January 31.

The political ingenuity and capacity of the party leaders for handling a delicate situation has been put to the severest test in the matter of framing an amendment to Government's motion for the consideration of the J. P. C. Report which will be moved in the Assembly on Monday by the Hon'ble Law Member.

It is understood they have tentatively drafted an amendment which incorporates the total rejection of the proposed reforms without any explicit reference to the Communal Award but implicitly implying that if the whole structure of the reforms proposals goes, the Communal Award which is only a part of it, goes along with it.

The Nationalist Party also has drafted two tentative amendments, one rejecting the entire scheme including the Communal Award and the other keeping a neutral attitude towards the scheme if other parties do not reject it, but emphatically rejecting the Communal Award in any circumstances.

Now how these tentative proposals will finally emerge, depends entirely on Mr. Jinnah who is still believed to be non-committal. But Congress circles hope that a compromise on the Joint Electorate lines with the provinces of Bengal and the Punjab, where Muslims are in majority, being represented on the population basis and the Muslims getting weightage in the provinces where they are in minority, will be effected.—United Press.

TABULATED ADLETS
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Minimum Re. 1

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ADVERTISEMENTS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words—"Box No.—The "Bombay Chronicle"—must be paid for. The Management reserves to themselves the right of refusing any advertisement without giving ANY reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under : "Box No.— The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted a Under-graduate Typist with knowledge of correspondence to join immediately on a salary of Rs. 40. Apply with testimonials to Box No. 3601, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted—Lino-Operators, only experienced men need apply with copies of testimonials to the Manager, "Bombay Chronicle".

Wanted—Branch Secretaries, Lady Supdtts. and Supdtts. upto Rs. 250 monthly. Apply Lakshmi Bonds Corporation Ltd., Lahore. (3548).

Wanted a whole time lady tutor for coaching two children for Junior Cambridge on Rs. 25-5-30. Board and lodging free. Apply with testimonials stating age and experience. Mewa Singh, Auditor, Itarsi. (3572).

12. TO BE LET.

To Let—Hornby Rd., House No. 189-91, 3rd floor. See personally to the owner, 35-37, Bazargate Street, Ratan House. (3587)

44. MEDICAL.

Eatable Hair Dye (Tonic). Rs 40 days internal use turns Grey Hair into Black for life. Besides, it cures wrinkles, dental troubles, increases brain power, eye sight, removes sexual weakness, impotency, keeps young Prolongs life. Price: 40 doses Rs. 11 with postage. Tibbi Laboratory, No. 7, Lahria Sarai (Bihar.) (3584)

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Bombay Matriculation, Senior Cambridge and American Degrees. Enrolments morning 9—10. General Education Academy, 6, Rampart Row, Fort, (3599).

Technological Institute Civil Engineering, Rajkot, imparts practical and theoretica' sound training, with moderate fees. Period concise. Session commences March. Prospectus free. Apply. (3573).

Better appear Cambridge July Examination. In case of failure can appear for December with the same course. Distinguished experienced professors on the staff. Shakespeare classes started. Delay may defeat the cause. Therefore apply at once. Senior Cambridge Institute, near Congress House. (9173).

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

Latest Cheap Novels, Dictionaries, Children's Annuals, Magazines, Newspapers, Fashion Books, Ephemeris, Almanacs, Calendars, High Class Stationery, cash boxes. King Company, Near Central Bank, Bombay. (3604)

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Selling Agents and Canvassers for high class and cheap brands of Cigarettes. Apply The National Cigarettes Mfg. Co., Baroda. (3591)

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle," Daily and Sunday Editions particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Harda Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi, Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hinganghat, Kamptee Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow, Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle," Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

73. AGENTS WANTED

Wanted—Agents for the Sale of "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Edition for Poona Camp and City. Apply for terms to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., P.O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

WANTED INFLUENTIAL AGENTS

to sell "Bombay Sentinel" Daily Edition particularly at the following places:—

Balsar	Broach	Baroda
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Matheran	Nera	Navsari
Nasik	Sholapur	Virar

Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Sentinel," Red House, Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

74. AGENCIES WANTED

Tea—Expert in tea business with 47 years' experience is open to engagement or a representation, specially of Nilgiri and Travancore Tea. Apply Jamshetji Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi, Bombay.

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Unique opportunity. Hurry up. Puzzle solutions with guarantee. Fee very moderate. Particulars from Krishnarao Inamati, Hubli. (3606).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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1st Insertion	.... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	.... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	.... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	.... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore subsisting between LUXMINARAYAN BHAGIRATH, TANSUKHRAI JAMNALAL, MANSUKHRAI JAMNALAL and LALCHAND DHANRAJ JAIN, carrying on business as dealers in Petroleum Products at Ballard Pier under the style or firm of LAJACO LUBRICANTS (India) has been DISSOLVED as from the 30th day of November, 1934.

Dated this 30th day of January, 1935.

MALVI RANCHODDAS & CO.
Attorneys for,
Lajaco Lubricants (India).

9583

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S 44th EXHIBITION OF PICTURES TOWN HALL

Open daily upto 3rd February from 9 a.m. to 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) Admission fee Annas four only.

FOR SALE

VALUABLE PROPERTIES and STABLES, situated at Moreland Road belonging to the estate of Mishari.

Offers are invited for the sale of the immovable properties and stables belonging to the estate of Mishari and situated at Moreland Road. The sale will be on the terms and conditions which are open to inspection at the Office of the undersigned. The offers should be submitted to the undersigned at his Office at 133, Esplanade Road, Fort by 15th February, 1935, under sealed covers. Intending offerers should give their full names and addresses in their offers. The undersigned is not bound to accept the highest or any particular offer.

K. M. TALEYARKHAN,
Court Receiver.
133, Esplanade Road,
Fort, Bombay. (9565)

NAWANAGAR STATE RANJIT NURSING ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE.

The new term of the Nursing Class will commence from February next. Female candidates desirous of joining this class should submit their applications to the U.S as early as possible.

This Association has been affiliated to the Bombay Presidency Nursing Association. The course of studies is of three years. On passing the two examinations the Nurse student is given Diploma by the Bombay Presidency Nursing Association. Lectures are given in Gujarati

P. M. MEHTA.
M.D.M.S., F.C.P.S.
Chief Medical Officer,
Nawanagar State,
24th Jan., 1935. 9567

Auction Sales

D. MISTRY & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF 12 FULL SIZE MOUNTED BENGAL TIGER SKINS.

By order of the party concerned, Messrs. D. MISTRY & CO. Auctioneers are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Show Rooms at 62 Meadows Street, Fort on Wednesday, the 6th day of February, 1935, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.)

12 Full Size Bengal Tiger skins elaborately mounted by Vaningen and Vaningen of Mysore. The whole lot to be sold together or each skin separately as may be desired. On view. Property of an Indian Prince. Auctioneers D. MISTRI AND CO., Tel. No. 22601.

Auction Sales

GANDHI & Co.
Tel. No. 24927.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD & OFFICE FURNITURE.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Mr. Mangaldas M. Mody Advocate for Messrs. Nyalchand Rupchand & Co., the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of E. G. Monilis, Insolvent and Mortgagor trading under the name of E. G. Monilis and Co., sell by Public Auction THIS DAY the 1st instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at first floor of Doongersey House No. 30, Bakehouse Lane, Fort, Office furniture including:—

Tables, cupboards, chairs, fans carpet, Revolving bookcase, etc.

SALE ON SATURDAY, THE 2ND INSTANT AT 3 P.M. (S.T.) AT SECOND FLOOR OF NO. 4, HOLLAND HOUSE NEAR HOTEL MAJESTIC, FORT:—

Chesterfield, sofas, chairs, silver cabinet, dining table, portable gramophone, wooden beds, book case, etc.

Terms:—Cash and delivery immediately after sale.

GANDHI & CO.

ON NO ACCOUNT
Miss To-day's Golden Opportunity To See

GRACE MOORE
In the Greatest— most beautiful
MUSICAL PICTURE
That has ever come out of Hollywood

"ONE NIGHT OF LOVE"

A Picture That Took More Than
8 LAKHS OF RUPEES
In 2 Weeks At World's Largest Cinema Radio City Music Hall, New York!

To-day 6-30 & 10 p.m.

WELLINGTON

Plans Open—Book Early

DEPRESSION MOVES EASTWARDS

Few Scattered Falls Are Likely In Deccan

POONA, Jan. 31.

The depression passed away eastwards after causing light falls of rain in Northwest Frontier Province, Kashmir, the Punjab, Kumaon Hills, and Assam. A few showers also occurred in Central Provinces, Deccan, Mysore, and Malabar. A fresh western disturbance is approaching the Frontier.

CHIEF AMOUNTS OF RAINFALL.

Dibrugarh threequarters inch; Sibsagar quarter; Kanker three-quarter; Saugor, Nagpur, quarter each; Drosn half; Cherat, Dalhousie, quarter each; Gadag threequarters; Bijapur, Calicut half each; Nizamabad, Raichur, Hyderabad, Hanamkonda, Chitaldroog, quarter each.

FORECAST.

Rainfall is likely to begin in Baluchistan. A few scattered falls are also likely in Deccan, Mysore, North Madras Coast, and its adjoining parts.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 31-1-1935.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.005 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m. 67.2 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m. 59.2 degrees

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 77.2 degrees 5.4 (below normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 66.0 degrees 0.4 (below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 59 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N N E

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING

DATED 31-1-35.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 71.6 deg F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.22 inches and a compensated aneroid 30.04 inches

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

BOMBAY GOVT. GAZETTE

Civil Appointments, Transfers And Grants Of Leave Announced

The following civil appointments, transfers and grants of leave are announced in to-day's Government Gazette.

The following gentlemen who have been appointed to the Indian Civil Service are allotted to the provinces as follows:—

M. G. Monani, D. Y. Fell, D. R. C. Halford, A. L. Dias, V. Nanjappa, and S. H. Raza.

Mr. L. F. P. Reid, Assistant to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Criminal Investigation Department, Bombay Presidency, is granted, with effect from February 12, 1935, leave on average pay for six months followed by leave on half average pay for two months and fifteen days.

Mr. J. W. Rowland, while doing duty as Deputy Commissioner of Police, Bombay, is invested with the powers of a Presidency Magistrate under sections 523, 524 and 525 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1898.

Mr. D. S. Bakhale, I.C.S., a Sub-Divisional Magistrate of the First Class in the district of Poona, is invested, under section 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, with the following additional power, being one of the powers specified in the Fourth Schedule to the said Code:—Power to hear appeals from convictions by Magistrates of the Second and Third Classes (section 407)

Mr. R. W. Potnis, Resident Magistrate of the First Class at Kurla in the Bombay Suburban District is empowered to perform the functions of a Magistrate under that Act.

Mr. H. K. Chainani, I.C.S., Officiating District Judge, Sholapur, is granted leave on average pay for eight months from the 23rd February, 1935 or from the subsequent date of relief.

Mr. S. M. Ikram, I.C.S., Assistant Collector and a Magistrate of the Second Class in the district of Surat, is appointed to be a magistrate of the 1st Class in that District.

Mr. B. K. Dalvi, Officiating Assistant Judge, Sholapur to hold enquiries into Municipal election cases generally in the Municipal Boroughs of Sholapur and Pandharpur in the Sholapur District.

Mr. B. K. Dalvi to hold enquiries into Municipal election cases generally in the Sholapur District excluding the Municipal Boroughs of Sholapur and Pandharpur.

Mr. B. K. Dalvi is also to hold enquiries into Local Board election cases generally in the Sholapur District.

Mr. Jehangir Edulji Sanjana to officiate as Oriental Translator to Government and Secretary, Civil and Military Examination Committee, Bombay, vice Mr. Abdul Kadir Muhammad Husain, pending further orders.

Mr. G. G. Drewe, I.C.S., on relief, to officiate as Deputy Commissioner, Upper Sind Frontier, vice Mr. H. T. Lambrick I.C.S., transferred, pending further orders

Mr. H. M. Willis, I.C.S., on relief, to officiate as Collector of Hyderabad vice Mr. G. K. Joshi, I.C.S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

Mr. Rudraya Sivlingayya Hiremath, on relief, to officiate as Collector of Kanara, vice Mr. T. T. Kothavala, pending further orders.

Mr. Tehmas Temulji Kothavala, on relief, to officiate as Collector of Sukkur vice Mr. H. T. Sorley, I.C.S., transferred, pending further orders.

Mr. H. T. Sorley, I.C.S., on relief, to be Collector of Bombay and Bombay Suburban District and Salsette Development Officer vice Mr. W. Dillon, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. B. K. Patel, I.C.S., on relief to officiate as Collector of Larkana vice Mr. S .Ridley, I.C.S., transferred, pending further orders.

Mr. G. K. Joshi, I.C.S., on return from leave, to officiate as Collector of Ratnagiri vice Sahebzada Sardar Muhammad Khan, transferred, pending further orders.

Sahebzada Sardar Muhammad Khan on relief, to be Collector of West Khandesh, vice Mr. V. S. Bhide, I.C.S. proceeding on leave.

Mr. H. K. Kirpalani, I.C.S., on return from deputation, to be Collector of Nasik vice Mr. E. W. Perry, C.I.E., I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

The Governor in Council has created a temporary appointment of a Second Grade Deputy Collector for a period of six weeks, and appointed Mr. Kashinath Krishna Kalkar to hold it and to do duty as District Deputy Collector, West Khandesh vice Mr. V. B. Raju I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. B. S. Patel, Deputy Director of Agriculture, Gujarat, to officiate as Director of Agriculture vice Dr. W. Burns proceeding on leave

Mr. B. M. Dwivedi, Auditor, Co-operative Societies, Surat, to hold charge of the post of the Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Northern Division, from the date from which he takes charge from Mr. S. G. Almoula till relieved by Mr. D. A. Shah.

No Occasion For Special Remissions In Barrage Area

Bombay Governor Addresses Sind Zamindars And Landlords

The Governor of Bombay in the course of his address at the Darbar at Sukkur this afternoon, said:—

"I am aware that the question of special remissions is one which is uppermost in the minds of many of you, and it is a frequent subject in the addresses which are being presented to me during my present visit to Sind. You will remember that the situation of 1930-31, when special remissions were first granted, was a very special one. There has undoubtedly been a decrease in the financial depression since that time, and the same period has seen a great development in the Barrage area. Government, on their part, have carefully reviewed their policy with a view to systematising the concession on the fairest possible basis. It was on a consideration of all such factors that we decided that there was no occasion for continuing the concession in the Barrage area, where the settlements have been only recently revised, and the fall in prices has been counterbalanced by a larger area of cultivation, which in turn is assured, both in the "kharif" and "rabi" seasons, a larger out-turn and the higher prices realised for the improved varieties of the main crops. Special remissions have been continued in the non-Barrage area, and last year the large sum of nearly 3-1/2 lakhs was so remitted in the Sukkur and Upper Sind Frontier districts. I am glad to know that the zamindars of those districts made a gratifying response by paying almost the whole of their land revenue dues. The Commissioner in Sind is again examining the desirability of a like concession during this year, and, while I cannot say at this stage what the result will be, his recommendations will receive the careful consideration of Government.

"This is the first occasion since the assumption of my office that I have had the opportunity of welcoming in Durbar the landed aristocracy and leading gentlemen of the four districts of Upper Sind.

PROGRESS OF BARRAGE.

"You will, as usual, expect me to say something in regard to the progress of the Barrage. It is gratifying to know that the new canals have been functioning very satisfactorily during the present year. The only original works which are now in progress are the re-modelling of the old channels now to be used as Rice Canal distributaries, the construction of water-courses and modules, and of bridges and cross-regulators wherever experience has shown that they are necessary. In this connection I am aware that some complaints have been received of unfavourable alignment of water-courses. Looking to the fact that 46,000 miles of water-courses had to be excavated, some mistakes were unavoidable. Cases in which a better alignment is possible are being constantly investigated and disposed of as steadily as possible.

PROTECTION FROM FLOODS.

The important work of constructing a flood protective bund on the extreme west of the Barrage zone to meet the heavy pressure from the torrents descending from the Khirtar Range is hoped to be completed by the end of this year. The bund was subjected to heavy pressure during the heavy rains of the past season on the parts already constructed, but stood safe.

Another development has been the creation of two special drainage divisions to investigate the position created by the heavy water-logging along the Rohri Canal and in other areas. The work is one of great difficulty, and while I can assure you that the situation is being most carefully watched by Government. I also look to the willing co-operation of zamindars. Many of you are now no doubt aware that in some areas one of the chief causes of the situation is the excessive and unskilled cultivation of rice.

SUGAR-CANE GROWING.

I am glad to note that many enterprising zamindars are beginning to grow sugar-cane for the manufacture of sugar on commercial lines. Another feature has been the large increase in the number of cotton gins. Hitherto progress was mainly seen in the districts of Nawabshah, Thar and Parkar, and Hyderabad, but gins are now springing up in all the more important centres served in the Rohri Canal area, and I understand that one is shortly to be opened at Dadu.

You will agree with me that, important as every aspect of the Barrage is, there is nothing so vital to the future of this Province as the manner in which the zamindars and cultivators will adapt themselves to the new system of agriculture. It seems comparatively simple to state that an Agricultural Department with expert knowledge will investigate the changed conditions and communicate the necessary information to the cultivators, but to induce a people, who are naturally conservative and are passing from times of comparative ease to times of fierce competition during a period of economic depression, to abandon the habits of many generations, is a problem of the greatest magnitude.

LAW AND ORDER.

Turning to matters of law and order, there was an increase in crime in 1934 in three out of the four Upper Sind districts, which was perhaps to be expected considering the bad agricultural year in many localities, but I am pleased to know that it was very slight. The Police of Upper Sind have had a very strenuous time in the past four years. They have been successful in rounding up most of the numerous dacoits that terrorised the countryside for a considerable period, and only one member of the gang of the notorious Abdul Rahman Brohi is still at large. I congratulate the Police on the success of their efforts and I desire to convey my thanks to those Sardars and gentlemen who assisted them.

I conclude by thanking you for your attendance here to-day."

THANA MERCHANT SENTENCED

For Keeping Common Gaming House

(From Our Correspondent)
THANA, Jan. 30.

On a charge of keeping a common gaming house, Pragji Monji, a kerosene oil merchant, was convicted yesterday by the Thana Bench of Honorary Magistrates presided over by Mr. Ganesh Raghunath, and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50.

Shankar B. Katkar, waiter, Ganpat Mahadu Gotale, gandener, Dattatraya Rangarao Chitre and Babu alias Lakhpati Dharamshi Dayal, and four other accused, who were convicted on a charge of gaming, were each sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10.

The raid on the alleged gambling den (the shop of the first accused) was carried out by Sub-Inspector Mr. P. V. Undir of the Thana Town Police on the night of August 24 last (Cocoanut holiday).

Chimanlal Chhotalal Shah, a clerk, who denied the charge and stated that he had gone there to purchase toys, was acquitted.

SEND OFF TO MR. ABDUL QADIR

Many Friends Assemble To Wish "Bon Voyage" To New Member Of Junagad State Council

There was a large gathering of friends and admirers at the Bombay Central on Wednesday night to give a right hearty send-off to Mr. Abdul Qadir Muhammad Husain, Oriental Translator to Government, who has now been appointed a member of the Junagadh State Council.

The gathering consisted of Hindus, Mussalmans and Parsis. Amongst those who came to bid him good-bye were the Hon. Sir Suleman Cassim Mitha, Mr. Ghulam Husain Khairaz, Mr. and Mrs. I. S. Haji, Sir Currimbhai Ibrahim, Rani Sahiba Partapgirji, Mr. and Mrs. Dhanjishah Sidhwa, Messrs. Dost Muhammad Khairaz, Mohamad Suleman Mitha, Muhammad Ali Allah Bakhsh, Seth Haji Ahmad Siddiq Khatri, Messrs. Kantilal Parekh, Usman Sobani, Rai Sahib Vatchhajani, Khan Saheb Jusab Muhammad, Seth Rahim Allana, Messrs. Nurserwanji Wadia, Shiavax C. Cambatta, A. M. Baakza, S. L. Dongre, Z. A. Barni and others.

Mr. and Mrs. Abdul Qadir were profusely garlanded and the train steamed off amidst cries of "Khuda Hafiz."

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Lenin Day Prosecution

Is Carrying Lights Assisting Activities Of Unlawful Association, Asks Magistrate

After hearing the addresses of the Prosecution and the Defence Counsels, Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Presidency Magistrate, Second Court, Mazagaon, reserved judgment in the case in which Messrs. Shabvarkar and Tambitkar, the two alleged Communists who were arrested on Jan. 21 last, as a sequel to the Lenin Day celebrations, are charged with assisting the activities of an unlawful association.

The first accused, in the course of his statement, said he picked up the bundle out of curiosity.

Tambitkar, the second accused, stated he was present at the meeting but did not know anything about the leaflets. He returned home after the meeting when he was arrested by a sepoy.

Both of them pleaded "not guilty."

Effect of Pamphlets.

Mr. R. P. Thanawalla Prosecution counsel, in his address, asked his Worship to consider the effect of the pamphlets on the immature mind of the illiterate mill-hands. "Some of them," he proceeded, "may take it to their heads to practice the doctrines preached in the pamphlets.

Reading some extracts from the leaflets distributed, Mr. Thanawalla contended that they sought to create disaffection in His Majesty's subjects.

The first accused, he went on, distributed pamphlets. The second was present at the meeting. By going out and bringing lights he had assisted, stated the prosecution, in the activities of an unlawful assembly.

Magistrate's Query.

Court: By bringing out lights; you suggest he assisted the activities of an unlawful assembly?

Prosecution: Yes.

Court: Then why were not the speakers arrested?

Defence Counsel: The meeting was not banned.

Continuing, he contended that the two accused could be prosecuted under Sec. 17 (1) of the Cr. Law Amendment Act and under Sec. 18 (1) of the Emergency Powers Act.

Mr. A. S. R. Chari, for the defence, said that the prosecution had tried to prove the case in an extraordinary way. There was not, he went on, a little of evidence that the accused continued to be members of the Association after it was declared unlawful. It was even doubtful whether the League itself existed.

"Mental Bankruptcy"

The "mental bankruptcy" of the prosecution, said, Counsel was seen when they contended that bringing lights was assisting the activities of an unlawful assembly. Then he dealt on the conflicting evidence of the four prosecution addresses. In the face of these contradictions, what should be done, he asked. Moreover it was on a material point. If this evidence was tendered in a dacoity charge, the whole case would have rejected.

The bundle, he said, might have been thrown there by some intelligent communist and the first accused might have picked it up out of curiosity.

The Magistrate, then reserved judgment.

THANA MERCHANT SENTENCED

(From Our Correspondent.)
THANA, Jan. 30.

On a charge of keeping a common gaming house Pragji Mouji, a kerosene oil merchant, was convicted yesterday by the Thana Bench of Honorary Magistrates presided over by Mr. Ganesh Raghunath, and was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50.

Shankar B. Katkar, writer, Ganpat Mahadu Gotale, gardner, Dattatraya Rangarao Chitre and Babu alias Lakhpati Dharamshi Dayal, four other accused, who were convicted on a charge of gaming, were each sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 10.

Chimanlal Chhotalal Shah, a clerk, who denied the charge and stated that he had gone there to purchase toys, was acquitted.

RAID ON TURKISH BATH

Six Girls Removed And Suspects Arrested

The Vigilance Branch of the C. I. D. raided a Turkish Bath at Frere Road on Wednesday, took away six girls and arrested Caroline Ranger and Randir Singh Suban Singh on a charge of living on the earnings of prostitution.

The accused were placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Thursday and released on bail of Rs. 500 of which Rs. 250 was to be deposited in cash.

CHEATING ALLEGED IN TRADE TRANSACTION

Two Cases Of Razor Blades Taken Delivery Of And Not Paid For

On a charge of cheating the Ever-ready Razor Products Ltd., London, in respect of two cases of Ever-ready Razor Blades valued at Rs. 1,480, the Bombay C. I. D. arrested Hussein Rahimtulla of 54-56 Chinch Bunder Bombay on Wednesday.

The accused, was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay on Thursday and ordered to be remanded into custody pending further inquiries.

It was alleged that Hussein Rahimtulla ordered two cases of Ever-ready Razor Blades from the London firm and the invoices valued at £57-1-10 and £56-12-3 respectively were sent along with the documents to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, with instructions to deliver the documents to the party on his accepting to pay the drafts within 60 days.

The accused accepted the drafts and the documents, it was alleged, were given to him on February 5 and March 22 last. The value of the drafts was not paid.

When a demand was made on the accused by the Agent of the firm in Bombay, the accused denied all knowledge of the transactions. Inquiries were then made and it was found the goods were transhipped to Marmagoa where the accused's father has a shop.

As the police wanted time to make further inquiries the accused was remanded.

KNOCKED DOWN BY LORRY

Victim Killed: Driver Arrested And Remanded On Bail

Sonu Banoo Surve, (65), who was walking on the Parel Road on Wednesday evening was knocked down by Motor Lorry Bom. 641.

The lorry passed over his lower extremities and death was instantaneous.

The inquest on the body of the victim has been postponed.

Pandurang Lambaji, driver of the lorry was arrested by the Kalachowki police.

The Presidency Magistrate, Sixth Court Mazagaon, to-day extended his bail period till Feb. 6.

CAR COLLIDES WITH ANOTHER

Occupants Receive No Injuries Beyond Severe Shaking

A serious motor collision occurred on Thursday at the junction of Phirozesha Mehta Road and Mint Road, when two car drivers from opposite directions collided both mounting the pavement. Fortunately none of the occupants were hurt or received any serious injuries beyond a severe shaking.

It appears that Car No. X2836 belonging to the proprietor of a stationery shop was turning into Phirozesha Mehta Road when it came into violent contact with another car driven along Mint Road. The second car belonged to Mr. C. A. Atwood, of the General Accident Insurance Company.

The mud-guards and the number plates were damaged as a result of the collision.

TAXI-DRIVER RUNS AMOK

Involved In Three Accidents In Half-an-Hour

AJMER, Jan. 31.

Three accidents in half an hour is the record of a taxi driver who appears to have run amok last evening. Coming from the station he stopped in front of the Town Hall and inspite of the warnings of the Traffic constable he backed straight into a private car standing behind and smashed its lamps.

Then he drove at top speed followed by police whistles but returned to the same place shortly after and knocked down a man and injured him. Again he drove away smashing a tonga coming from the opposite direction injuring the horse seriously and damaging his own car.

The police and the public tried to arrest him but he drove the car straight into their midst demanding passage on pain of death and cleared off.

After escaping three more accidents the taxi failed to run after half an hour and the man was arrested.

Investigation is proceeding and the driver is in custody.—A. P.

HINDI BOOK PROSCRIBED

The following notification is published in Thursday's Government Gazette:

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 19 of the Indian Press (Emergency Powers) Act, XXIII of 1931, the Governor in Council hereby declares to be forfeited to His Majesty all copies, wherever found, of the book in Hindi entitled "Asli Sangit: Harphul Jat Julani ka: Dusra Bhag" (Harphul Jat of Julani: Part 2) by Man Singh Jogi, printed at Dina Nath Press, Dariba Kalan, Delhi, and published by Shambhu Dayal Dina Nath, book-sellers, Dariba Kalan, Delhi, and all other documents containing copies or translations of, or extracts from, the said book inasmuch as it contains matter of the nature described in clause (b) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the said Act read with section 16 (b) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act, XXIII of 1932.

VICTIM OF ALLEGED DACOITY

Wife Of Well-known Bombay Cotton Dealer Expires In Hospital

Mrs. Manekbai Gordandas Damodardas one of the two Gujarati ladies who were set upon and assaulted by some dacoits on the night of Jan. 18 at Panchamba, Kalyan, expired on Wednesday evening at Dr. Desai's Hospital, Laud Mansion, Queen's Road.

Pending police investigations, the inquest on her body has been postponed to Friday, Feb. 8.

Story of Dacoity.

Mrs. Manekbai is the wife of Seth Gigabhai Damodardas of 232, Girgaum Back Road. She was living with her mother Gangabai Karsondas.

On the night of January 19, in question the watchman, who was awakened by the barking of a dog in the compound, was assaulted, it is stated, by a gang of four robbers, when accosted by the former. Hearing the watchman's alarm, the landlady opened the door and came out with her daughter. They too were severely assaulted by the robbers.

It was further stated that as a result of a heavy blow Manekbai had her nine teeth knocked out. Ornaments worth Rs. 1,230 are reported to have been stolen from the bungalow. The culprits have decamped with the booty. None is arrested so far.

Both the women were removed to hospital for treatment.

Seth Gigabhai Damoderdas is well-known in Cotton Dealers' circles in Bombay.

Replying to a question in Parliament Sir John Simon said His Majesty's Government had spared no efforts to impress upon those responsible for the present situation in Memel the desirability of some agreement being reached whereby normal conditions of Government in the territory may be restored.

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1. "P. S. C. General Knowledge Questions with complete Answers." set at I.C.S., I.P.S., I.R.S.E., Railway Accounts, I.F.S., etc., examinations held during 1930-34, by I.C.S. qualified double graduate 1935 Edition. Rs. 3/8
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SLAUGHTER HOUSE FOR GHATKOPAR

(From Our Correspondent)
GHATKOPAR, Jan. 30.

At a meeting of the Ghatkopar Municipality held this morning, it was resolved to give a license for opening a slaughter-house at Ghatkopar to Mr. Jav Patil.

Mr. C. J. Hansoti was elected Chairman of the Managing Committee. Election of other committees was also gone through.

LATEST GALLOP NOTES

On Time Shows To Great Advantage

Draughtsman And Typhoon Give Satisfaction On Track

(By Our Special Correspondent)

The rain on Tuesday morning has proved very beneficial to the tracks at Mahaluxmi. Some impressive gallops were put up by horses engaged on Saturday:-

RISQUE (Brace) showed to advantage against CARNELIAN (Stead) in a mile gallop on the tan. The former's best distance is a mile and the grey should run prominently in the Rajpipla Gold Cup.

ETHICS (Scanlan) extended TOLERATE (Munro) over 7 furlongs on the grass. The former is in fine fettle at the moment.

GRAND WAZIR (Riding Boy) outstayed BERRYDALE (Riding Boy) in a mile gallop. The former is looking very well at the moment.

SHAPHIR (Northmore) had a searching test over the mile course, PERRIER (J. O'Neale) bringing him along at a fast pace over the last 4 furlongs. The former is in top hole condition.

ON TIME (Graham) beat THRACIAN PRINCE (Selby) by a length in a mile trial on the race track. The former has made notable improvement.

GARRY (Bullock) extended TETRALIGHT (Graham) over 6 furlongs. Although the former was superior, he is not quite fit yet.

BALLYLINCH (Bowley) made a very favourable impression when sent a mile on the tan.

KIRKIBOST (Blyth) put up a smart show over 9 furlongs on the tan.

SEATON ROSS (Raffaele) defeated R. T. C. (Little) by 6 lengths in a 9 furlongs gallop on the tan. The former must be noted.

MAZEPPA (Graham) demonstrated that he has improved by beating MONREALE (Selby) over 9 furlongs on the tan. The former should run well on Saturday.

TYPHOON (Brace) held GLEN GOWAN (Meherji) in a mile gallop. The former may descend on us like a typhoon.

KNOCKDON (Brace) proved much superior to RUNNING SEA (Rowley) when sent a mile on the tan. The former has improved considerably.

GREEK GLEN (Malone) and YOUNG BACHELOR (Riding Boy) were given pace work for a mile. Fair.

TAN (Bullock) pleased when doing pace work over 9 furlongs. Godfrey's mare is very well at the moment.

VIJAYAKUMAR II (Riding Boy) finished stronger than POWDER BOY (Whittle) in a 3/4 pace gallop of 9 furlongs.

NAIDOR (Blyth) travelled very smoothly over 7 furlongs.

DRAUGHTSMAN (Davison) went a stripped 9 furlongs gallop on the race track, ROOZ (Little) accompanying him over the first 6 furlongs. The former gave entire satisfaction.

HEYDAY (Bowley) trounced GARTER PRINCESS (Riding Boy) over 7 furlongs. Keep an eye on the Kashmir filly.

SWEETIE (Graham) and MR. PIP (Bullock) were inseparable in a 6 furlongs gallop.

DOREDA (Marrable) pleased in a 7 furlongs gallop with PHARE (Riding Boy).

TRURO (Bowley) HONEYSUCKLE (W. Sibbritt) and COLUMBIAN (Riding Boy) did a brisk 5 furlongs gallop. Honeysuckle and Columbian finished resolutely, but the distance was short for the first named.

AURA (Brace) extended CZARDAS (Rowley) over 6 furlongs. Fair.

CHEER UP (R. Bell) shaped well over 6 furlongs. Very fit.

PRINCE SHIVAJI (Riding Boy) easily beat ROSEWATER (Whittle) over 6 furlongs. The former has galloped well since returning from Madras.

VIGNETTE (J. O'Neale) was outpaced by CARTOON (Northmore) in a half mile spurt.

HER LADYSHIP (M. Hoyt) accompanied CYMRO (Riding Boy) over 6 furlongs. Fair.

BABAR BHAN (Riding Boy) held a slight advantage over TETFORD (Davison) in a 6 furlongs trial on the race track.

HAMIYAH (Raffaele) was restricted to pace work over 10 furlongs. She moved freely and is none the worse for her defeat last week.

ARAB QUEEN (Northmore) galloped 10 furlongs at a steady pace. She looks well but what has come over lately, is a mystery.

ABDUL MALIK (Bowley) covered 1 1/2 miles in fluent style. Has reached his very best.

LEGION OF HONOUR (Brace) travelled 10 furlongs, moving freely. Has improved.

ACE OF HEARTS (Whittle) beat JAI BHAWANI (Riding Boy) by a head over 1 1/4 miles on the race track.

FIERY FACE (Stokes) finished a head in front of WAALIM (Bowley) over 9 furlongs on the grass track.

DARIANOOR (W. Sibbritt) showed improvement when exercised over 1 1/4 miles.

BUSHBOOS (Spackman) made a favourable impression in a stripped mile and a half gallop.

KANDA (Selby) beat SAIFULDOWLA (Stokes) over 1 1/4 miles. The former's last win was no fluke.

MADHI (Selby) galloped a mile on the race track. Fair.

ANCHOR (Brace) held BLUE FUNNEL (Bowley) in a mile gallop.

JINANAR (O'Neale) beat SILVER FISH (Riding Boy over a mile. Fair.

THE VICEROY (Marrable) had the assistance of SHINIAR (Stokes) in a mile gallop on the grass. Both are fit and well.

BREACH (W. Sibbritt) pleased in a mile gallop with FARAT PRINCE (Riding Boy). The former should be watched.

ZOOLUM (Stead) travelled 6 furlongs. Fair.

GERMAN (Davison) shaped splendidly in a mile and quarter gallop.

Acceptances For Saturday's Races

Rajpipla Gold Cup Attracts Dozen Competitors

The following are the acceptances for the 2nd Day of the Big Meetings to be held on Saturday:

1st Race: 1-45 p. m.

THE KOLHAPUR PLATE Div. I.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Buick 9-4, Anchor 8-10, Farat Prince 8-7, Yanoos 8-5, Square Deal 8-4, Kaballa 8-4, Maarib 8-0, No Limit 7-12, Kutub 7-10, Mujbil Hatim 7-9, Shiniar 7-8, Jinanar 7-7 and Money Order 7-4.

2nd Race: 2-15 p. m.

THE JAMMU CUP.—Distance 6 furlongs.

A Cup value £100 to the winner, and Rs. 1,000 to the breeder of the winner, presented by H. H. the Maharaja of Kashmir and Rs 6,000 from the fund. Winner the Cup and Rs. 4,000; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 750. A Handicap for Indian Horses in Class IV.

Truro 10-0, Honeysuckle 8-12, Rejoice 9-1, Prince Shivaji 9-0, Vignette 8-10, Chantry 8-7, Her Ladyship 8-7, Tetford 7-7, Babar Bhan 7-4, Belle of York 7-2, Poetry 7-2, Dry Sand 7-0, Czardas 7-0 and Cheer Up 6-12.

3rd Race: 2-45 p. m.

THE KOLHAPUR PLATE. Div. II.—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 2,500; second Rs. 750; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Arabs in Class II.

Breach 9-3, Happy King 9-2, Blue Funnel 8-12, The Viceroy 8-10, Al Hazar 8-10, Mumrih 8-7, Madhi 8-5, Crawford 8-4, Hazima 8-4, Bulbul Hazar 8-3, Zoolum 7-12, Saint Fortunat 7-10, Aslan Beg 7-10, German 7-7 and Defender 7-4.

4th Race: 3-15 p. m.

THE BROOME PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Winner Rs 3,500; second Rs. 1,250; third Rs. 500. A Handicap for Horses in Class III.

Billy Button 9-3, Heyday 9-2, Garter Princess 8-7, Nijinski 9-0, Picaro 8-11, Naidor 8-7, R. T. C. 8-7, Doreda 8-6, Young Bachelor 8-3, Raghubeer 8-2, Cultra 8-2, Cybo 8-2, Provence Rose 7-11 and Mr. Pip 7-4.

5th Race: 3-45 p. m.

THE BOMBAY ARAB DERBY.—Distance 1½ miles.

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,000; third Rs. 2,000.

For Arabs in Classes I and II. W. A. reduced 12 lbs. Penalties.—Winners after 31st March 1932 of a race value Rs. 2,000 or over, once, 4 lbs.; twice 7 lbs.; oftener 10 lbs. Winners of races, after the above date of the aggregate value of Rs. 7,000 or over, 7 lbs.; Rs. 12,000 or over, 10 lbs.; in addition to the above penalties. Allowances.—Maidens, 4 lbs.; Ponies 14 hands and under, 4 lbs.

Hamiyah 9-11, Arab Queen 9-11, Bushboos 9-8, Dahes 9-5, Darianoor 9-5, Saifuldowla 8-9, Abdul Malik 8-8, Jai Bhawani II 8-5, Ace of Hearts 7-8, Amir Akhlak 8-2, Jahan Ara 8-2, Legion of Honour 7-12, Tamim 7-8, Kanda 7-8, Barkhat 7-8 and Nassirwan 6-11.

6th Race: 4-15 p. m.

THE MALABAR HILL PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,500; third Rs. 1,500. A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

Play On 9-6, Private Seal 8-12, Kum Bak 8-13, Garry 8-7, Largition 8-6, Jim Thomas 8-6, Argo's Heir 8-3, Diamond Shower 8-1, Berrydale 7-9, Chou Rose 7-13, Bay Monk 7-9 and Ootman 6-12.

7th Race: 4-45 p. m.

THE RAJPIPLA GOLD CUP.—Distance 1 mile.

A Gold Cup value Rs. 2,500 presented by H. H. the Manaraja of Rajpipla and Rs. 25,500 from the Fund. Winner the Cup and Rs. 17,500; second Rs. 5,000; third Rs. 3,000.

A Handicap for Horses in Class I.

Tel Asur 9-7, Play On 9-6, Private Seal 8-12, Vamos 8-12, Risque 8-3, Garcon 8-8, Goolash 8-3, Grand Wazir 8-2, Whoopee 7-4, Shaphir 8-1, Tolerate 8-1 and On Time 7-4.

8th Race: 5-15 p. m.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES. Div. I.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 10,000; second Rs. 3,000; third Rs. 2,000. A Handicap for Horses in Classes II and III.

Tohunga 9-2, Draughtsman 8-12 Heremia 8-11, Greek Glen 8-10, Dalymount Park 8-9, Cavern 8-9, Ballylinch 8-8, Powder Boy 8-2, Vijaya Kumar II 8-0, Glen Gowan 8-1 Typhoon 8-0, Crusty 7-13, Abundance 7-11, Turlogh 7-11, Half-Mast 7-10, Palla 7-8, and Knockdon 7-7.

9th Race: 5-45 p. m.

THE HUGHES MEMORIAL PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 12,500; second Rs. 4,000; third Rs. 2,500.

For Horses. W. A. and C. reduced 3 lbs. Penalties.—The Winner of any one of the following races 7 lbs. extra, or of any two or more of such races 12 lbs. extra.

(Continued in Col. 4)

Deposed Tilakayat's Claim For Properties

Mr. Justice Blackwell Reserves Judgment: Receivers To Submit Report Of Financial Position

Mr. Justice Blackwell at the High Court heard the notice of motion in connection with the suit filed by Goswami Shri Damodarlalji Maharaj, the deposed Tilakayat (High Priest of Vaishnava Hindus) of the Nathdwara "Gadi" claiming considerable properties attached to the 'Gadi' which, according to him, was the personal property of his late father Shri Goverdhanlalji who was the last Tilakayat.

The application was made on behalf of the plaintiff's minor son, Shri Govindlalji, who was appointed by the Maharajah of Udaipur as the Tilakayat, asking for Rs. 3,000 per month for his education and maintenance. It was also prayed that the joint receivers appointed for the properties in suit should be directed to pay the amount to Goswami Shri Bhagirathi Vahuji Maharaj, the mother of the minor, from the date of the filing of the suit.

The minor who is the 7th defendant in the suit, is living with his mother at Delhi. On his behalf it was submitted that he was the duly appointed Tilakayat, and was recognised as such by the Vaishnava community as also by defendants 8 and 9, the two famous idols of Shri Nathji and Shri Navnitpriyaji at Nathdwara. He was, therefore, entitled to an adequate amount for his education and maintenance suitable to his position.

OPPOSITION TO APPLICATION.

The application was opposed by Mr. R. V. Patwari, who was some time ago appointed by the High Court as the 'guardian ad litem' of the two idols which are defendants in the suit.

It was alleged by Mr. Patwari that Govindlalji and his mother were under the influence of Damodarlalji and were living with him at Delhi. Damodarlalji by his conduct had rendered himself unfit to be the Tilakayat, and therefore Govindlalji by living with him was not entitled to any maintenance.

Mr. Patwari contended that if Govindlalji went to live at Nathdwara, he would be welcome as the Tilakayat and would enjoy all the rights and privileges attached to his position, and then there would be no need for separate maintenance. Until Govindlalji went to Nathdwara and took a "prayaschita" (penance), and fulfilled all the obligations of his office, he was not entitled to any rights and privileges of his office and was not entitled to any maintenance. All the properties which were attached to the idols belonged to the idols, and the Tilakayat Maharaj was merely the trustee and manager of these properties.

GOVINDLALJI'S DENIAL.

Govindlalji, through his 'guardian ad litem,' denied that he was under the influence of his father or that he was staying with him. He stated that he and his mother were living separately in Delhi. His mother did not think it safe for him to go to Nathdwara.

Mr. Munshi appearing for Govindlalji, contended that it was for the first time in the history of the idols that the idols were claimed to be the owners of the properties. In a consent decree passed by the High Court in another case in 1904 it was declared that the Tilakayat was the owner of the idols and all the properties attached to them, and ever since then the ownership of the Tilakayat Maharaj had never been challenged.

Counsel read out certain correspondence between Govindlalji's mother and her solicitors in which she alleged that Mr. Patwari was carrying on intrigues to put the Maharaj of Kankroli on the Nathdwara "gadi" in place of Govindlalji, and that it was not safe for Govindlalji to go there unless proper safeguards had been arranged to protect his interests. She further alleged that some evil designing persons wanted her to take her son to Nathdwara so that they might be confined there and deprived of the benefit of legal assistance and other help available in British India. Mr. Patwari denied the said allegations made against him.

CLAIM FOR MAINTENANCE.

Counsel submitted that 'prima facie' the properties belonged to Govindlalji and he was entitled to an adequate amount for maintenance.

Mr. Patwari denied that he was carrying on any intrigues or that there was any danger to Govindlalji if he went to Nathdwara.

Mr. C. K. Daphtary on behalf of his client Damodarlalji submitted to the orders of the Court.

His Lordship, after hearing arguments of counsel, reserved judgment and in the meanwhile directed the receivers of the properties to submit to the court, within 14 days, a report showing the financial position of the properties and also showing what "gurubhets" (offerings) had been received by them during the past four months.

Mr. K. M. Munshi with Mr. Lalji appeared for Govindlalji, who were instructed by Messrs. Thakoredas and Madgaoker. Mr. C. K. Daphtary for Damodarlalji, instructed by his attorneys Messrs. Kamdar and Co., and the Advocate General with Mr. M. L. Manekshaw for the idols (defendants 8 and 9) who were instructed by Messrs. Bhaishanker Kanga and Girdharlal.

PERRY AGREES TO TURN PROFESSIONAL

Will Play Against Vines At Madison Square Garden

NEW YORK, (By Mail).

Mr. Bill O'Brien, the tennis manager, declares that Fred Perry, the English tennis Champion, will turn professional after he arrives at San Francisco on March 23.

He stated that Perry had cabled him asking Mr. O'Brien to have a contract ready for him to sign.

Mr. O'Brien said that he was paying Perry 40,000 dollars (£8,000).

OFFER ACCEPTED

He added that he had cabled Miss Helen Jacobs and Mrs Fearnley Whittingstall, offering 20,000 and 10,000 dollars respectively.

Mrs. Whittingstall has definitely accepted, according to Mr O'Brien, who expects that Miss Helen Jacobs will follow suit.

TOUR ARRANGED

Contracts have been mailed to Mrs. Whittingstall and Miss Jacob.

A tour will start in March, Mr. O'Brien further said, and will include Perry, Tilten, Vines and other men.

According to Mr. O'Brien Perry will open against Vines at Madison Square Garden.

TENNIS COACHES FOR INDIA

Enquiries To Be Made In Europe And America

At a meeting of the All-India Lawn Tennis Association, on Monday, it was decided not to re-open the question of a change of venue of the championships from Allahabad until 1938.

The question of engaging coaches was gone into. Mr. A. C. Gupta, shortly proceeding to Europe, offered to make enquiries as to the cost of engaging coaches, and Mr. L. Brooke Edwards is also making enquiries from the American professionals' association.

Lucknow University's offer to hold an inter-university tennis tournament was considered and opinions are to be invited.

It was also decided to revive the inter-provincial tournament.

The association decided to make an appeal for funds for the development of tennis in India and H. E. the Viceroy, it was announced, had promised a donation of Rs. 1,000 towards it.

BHATIA SPORTS

The seventh Bhatia Sports will be held on Sunday, February 3 at 3 p.m. at the Co-operage maidan, under the presidentship of Mr. Mulji Ranchhod Vakil.

8 WICKETS FOR NO RUNS

Queensland Player's Remarkable Feat With The Ball

Playing in a Hibernian competition at Brisbane, Brian O'Connor the Queensland Sheffield Shield player, took six wickets with six successive balls, five clean bowled and one l.-b.-w.

In the second innings he took two wickets before a run was hit off him, thus giving him eight wickets for no runs.

A year ago, in the same competition, O'Connor who is a slow bowler, dismissed five players with five successive balls.

PETTIFER STAGES COME-BACK

Looking much fitter than he has done in his previous contests, Jack Pettifer, the London giant, made a successful start in his "come-back" campaign by knocking out Al Sauvage (France) in the ninth round at Hull.

Sauvage, like all the Continentals, was in perfect condition and he needed to be, for only his stamina and gameness kept him in the ring once Pettifer got over his old customary slowness.

This came in the fourth round, following three sessions of cautious sparring on the part of both.

Pawing his man with the left Pettifer sent over his right time and again with punishing effect in the sixth round, and Sauvage was down four times for long counts until saved by the gong.

Sauvage rallied in remarkable fashion in the next rounds, but in the ninth Pettifer cut loose again, to finish the fight with a right to the jaw.

(Continued from Col. 7).

Eclipse Stakes of India, 1934; 1935. King-Emperor's Cup, Calcutta 1933; 1934. The Viceroy's Cup, Calcutta, 1933; 1934. Allowances.—Horses, which after 31st March, 1932, have not won a race, or races, of an aggregate value of Rs. 30,000, 7 lbs.; Rs. 10,000, 14 lbs.

Ethics 9-12, Pougatchev 9-7, Taj Kasra 9-0, Private Seal 9-0, Birthday Book 9-0, Complet 8-7, Necker 8-3 and Grand Wazir 8-0.

10 Race: 6-15 p. m.

THE CAMBRIDGESHIRE STAKES. Div. II.—Distance 1 mile, 1 furlong.

Winner Rs. 7,000; second Rs. 2,500; third Rs. 1,000. A Handicap for Horses in Classes II and III.

Superlative 9-4, Bedsocks 8-10, Dandy Brush 8-11, Zarane 8-9, Jackmore 8-7, Naidor 8-6, K'rkhost 8-5, Tan 8-4, Monreale 8-4, Young Bachelor 8-3, Seaton Ross 7-13, Grand Raja 7-13, Mazeppa 7-11 and Arthur 7-7.

drink

FRY'S 4 IN 1

THE FINEST TONIC UNDER THE SUN

4 little Chokras
Have sent 4 labels in
From 4 "pound" tins of 4 in 1
A Vacuum Flask to win.

★ Send four 1 lb. labels, eight ½ lb. labels, or sixteen ¼ lb. Labels, and get this vacuum flask — FREE

4 FRY'S 1

4 FOODS IN 1

WILSON & CO., P.O. BOX 2, Madras ● CAMA NORTON & CO., 23, Medows Street, Bombay.
NUSSERWANJEE & CO., Machi Miani Road, Karachi ● SHIMWELL & BRO. (Cal.) LTD., P.O. Box 2, Calcutta

City And Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Posh Vad 13, 1991
Muslim: Shavaal 26, 1353
Parsi: Amardad 28, 1304
Sunrise: 7h 14m
Sunset: 6h 31m
High Tide: 9-18 23-00
Low Tide: 4-17 15-54

Art Exhibition: Town Hall, open to public 9 a.m. to 7-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, February 2

Art Exhibition: Town Hall, open to public 9 a.m. to 7-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, February 3

Art Exhibition: Town Hall, open to public 9 a.m. to 7-30 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE

Superscribed mails for Singapore, and Japan per s.s. 'Toyama Maru' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 1-30 a.m. to-day (Friday).

STEAMER MOVEMENTS

The N Y K steamer 'Mayebashi Maru' left Kobe for Bombay via ports of call on the 20th January and is expected to arrive here on or about the 15th February.

S S 'Genoa Maru' left Kobe for Bombay via ports of call on the 29th January and is expected to arrive here on or about the 25th February.

Messrs. Dollar Steamship Lines s s. 'President Hayes: Voy: 39' left Singapore on the 29th instant via Colombo with passengers and general cargo for Bombay. She will arrive in Bombay on the 7th proximo and sail again on the 8th proximo with passengers and cargo for Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, New York and Boston.

B. P. ADULT EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Prof. Mehta will meet his students in 'Realism in French Literature' today (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. in the South Wing, University Buildings.

BOMBAY NATIONAL COLLEGE UNION

The annual meeting of the past students, professors and others interested, will be held to-day (Friday) at the New Hall of the B. P. C. C. Congress House, Girgaon Back Road, at 8 p.m.

LOST G. I. P. PASS FOUND

A G. I. P. third class pass bearing the name of K. U. Keni, from V. T. to Matunga ending 13th February was lost on Thursday. Finder may kindly return it to the office of the "Bombay Chronicle", Red House Building, Parsi Bazaar, Bombay.

MALARIA-CARRYING MOSQUITO

The following is a list of places in Bombay City, where Anopheles stephensi, the Malaria-carrying mosquito, was detected breeding during the week ended 26th January.

Carnac Road at Mushafarkhana in a cistern.

Connought Road at No. 20 in an underground masonry tank.

Nesbit Road at No. 32 in an underground masonry tank.

SOUTH INDIAN SANGEETHA SABHA

There will be a musical entertainment by Srimathi Saranayaki Ammal of Kumbakonam with suitable accompaniments on Saturday the 2nd instant at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Byramjee Jeejeebhoy Hall Matunga, G. I. P.

SOCIAL AND PERSONAL

H. R. H. Princess Alice, Countess of Athlone, the Earl of Athlone, Lord Frederic Cambridge and Lord and Lady Belper arrived at Government House, Bombay on Thursday.

TAMIL DRAMA

The members of the South Indian Association will stage "Savitri" in Tamil at the Damodar Thackersey Hall, Parel, on Sunday evening the 3rd instant.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

PATHE—"A Bedtime Story" Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"The Merry Widow" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Baby, Take a Bow" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"Karwan-E-Hayat" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Amrit Manthan" Daily at 6-15 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC—"Indira, M. A." Time as usual.
WEST END—"The Tyrant" Time as usual.
ROXY—"Sultana" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"King-Kong" Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"Red Rider (Serial 1 to 15 Parts). Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Chu Chin Chen". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Shan Baheram" Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"One Night of Love" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"Carolina" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Empire Broadcasting

7-45 p.m. Big Ben. Feature Programme. 8-15 p.m. Talk. The Chief Engineer of the B B C. 8-30 p.m. "Concert in Camera", by David Kean. Produced by William MacLurg. 9 p.m. The Scottish Studio Orchestra. 9-30 p.m. Talk. Sir Walford Davies. 9-50 p.m. Hotel Metropole Orchestra, Leather A. Rossi. Under the direction of Emilio Colombo. Relayed from the Hotel Metropole, London. 10 p.m. The News and Announcement. 10-20 p.m. The Hotel Metropole Orchestra (contd.) 10-45 p.m. Dance music. 11-15 p.m. Close down.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

12 noon. Time signal. Selection of Indian Music. 1-0 p.m. Available market rates. European Lunch Hour. 6-30 p.m. Indian Programme. "Broadcast" music. Sita Kalyanam. Songs composed by Baskara Das the great South Indian Composer, depicting a few episodes from Ramayan. 7-30 p.m. Talk. "Religion—Morality and Married Life" (in Gujarati) by Ardeshir Khurshedji Vesavevala. 8 p.m. European Programme. Empire relay. 9 p.m. Indian Programme. General News in Hindi and Commercial News. 9-20 p.m. European Programme. Weather Report and News Bulletin. 9-45 p.m. Richard Meredith. 10 p.m. Jos Ghisleri and his Symphonians. Relayed from Taj Mahal Hotel.

DEFAMATION CASE POSTPONED

The defamation case against the Editor and Printer of the "Bombay Chronicle," filed by the Secretary of the Matunga Vyayamshala was adjourned by Mr. Oscar H. Brown, 5th Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, to February 19, when the case came up for hearing on Thursday.

When the case was called out Mr Pardiwalla, counsel for the complainant, applied for the adjournment of the case for a fortnight as the question of a settlement had to be placed before the Committee of the Vyayamsala for consideration.

Mr. D. S. Babrekar, counsel for the defendants not objecting to the application, the Magistrate adjourned the hearing to February 19.

CONDY'S makes food safe for baby

A feeding bottle sterilised with Condy's Fluid is as safe for baby as science can make it. For Condy's is the supreme destroyer of germs, and the purifier par excellence for all domestic uses, odourless, and quite harmless except to bacteria.

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Proved by generations of use in Hospitals and in Millions of Homes.

Sold by all Chemists, Stores and Bazaars throughout India. If any difficulty, from Wholesale Agents:—WALTER WHITE, Manhar Buildings, Princess Street, Bombay; FRANK ROSS & CO., Manhar Buildings, Lohar Chawl, Bombay, and FRANK ROSS & CO. LTD., Wholesale Chemists and Druggists, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

THE REGAL
POSITIVELY LAST DAY
at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Merry with LAUGHTER!
Haunting with MELODY!
Sparkling with SPLENDOUR!

TO-MORROW
The Gay Stars of "THE THIN MAN"—
Wm. POWELL
MYRNA LOY
in
EVELYN PRENTICE
An Unforgettable Drama!

To Reduce Or Not To Reduce, The Question

CORPORATORS DECIDE AGAINST REDUCTION OF GENERAL TAX BY 1 p. c.

Nariman Against Giving Relief To Rich Landlords And Not To Poor Masses

An attempt was made in the Municipal Corporation on Thursday to reduce the general tax from half to one per cent, viz., from 12 to 11 per cent, but the councillors were not in a mood to entertain the proposal owing to the deficit budget and the propositions were thrown out.

Mr. Rajaram K. Vaidya moved that the General Tax on rateable value for year 1935|36 be levied at 11-1|2 per cent instead of 12 per cent, as proposed by the Standing Committee, and the budget estimates of receipts from that source be adopted at Rs. 1,32,04,588.

Mr. Vaidya said the general tax was telling upon the property-holders, and consequently, the rent-payers suffered a lot. Owing to high rents in the city, the people had migrated to the suburbs. If the tax was reduced, the rents also would be proportionately reduced, and those who had gone to the suburbs would come to reside in the city. This would give enhanced income to the Municipal Assessment Department. He thought that by the reduction of half a per cent in the General Tax, the deficit would be about Rs. 5 lacs which they could make up by the sale of the developed lands.

REDUCTION BY 1 P.C.

Dr. M. C. Javle moved to reduce the tax by 1 per cent, viz., 11 per cent, instead of 12 per cent.

Dr. Javle said the Corporation were wasting rate-payers' money by giving grants to a number of institutions. Rs. 30,000, he said, were annually given away in grants. If councillors wanted to be charitable they should pay themselves instead of making pay the ratepayers.

If they had no money and had deficit budget, he failed to see why they should waste ratepayers' money. It was therefore better to give relief to the rate-payers first who were heavily taxed.

Mr. M. N. Kale seconded Dr. Javle and said if the salaries of the officials drawing more than Rs. 300 per month was reduced, and reduction was made in expenditure in other directions, they could easily give relief to the ratepayers.

Dr. A. J. Collaco pointed out that three or four months ago the greatest problem before the Corporation was how to meet the huge deficit. The Standing Committee, with the advice of the Municipal Commissioner, had effected savings and saved the property-holders from further taxation. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta who was a well-known economist and critic and a better authority on finance than Dr. Javle blessed the Municipal Commissioner and the Standing Committee in laudatory terms for balancing the budget. He did not think that the people had migrated to the suburbs on account of high rents. A number of Bombay citizens had built their own houses in the suburbs and this explained their migration. Regarding the grants he said, the Corporation gave every year to the blind, deaf and other charitable institutions which no citizen would grudge.

"WATCH-DOG OF FINANCE"

Mr. A. P. Sabawala also opposing the reduction in taxes said the Standing Committee as the watch-dog of finances of the Corporation had raised various funds to save the ratepayers from further taxation. He was surprised that Dr Javle, who was an old councillor and an ex-Mayor had brought the proposition to reduce taxation at the time when the municipality was facing a huge deficit. They had so far co-operated with the Government, but if need be they would fight for their rights so that they could get the necessary relief to balance the budget.

If the tax was reduced, the Government would naturally not give them relief they were asking for, and if they were again faced with the deficit at the end of the year, they would have to raise the taxation. He would be the first man to bring proposition for the reduction of taxation as soon as they got some relief from the Government, because he realised that the city was overtaxed. He urged the House to take a practical view of the matter as that was not the time to reduce taxes.

Prof. Sohrab R. Davar also opposed and said the Government had thrown the burden of Improvement Trust upon the Municipality without giving them any assistance. It was with great difficulty that the Standing Committee and the Municipal Commissioner had brought before the Corporation a balanced budget, and he urged the house not to make any changes therein.

NARIMAN AGAINST REDUCTION

Mr. K. F. Nariman said perhaps the House would be surprised because he too opposed the reduction of taxation, but he did so both in the interest of the Municipality as well as the ratepayers. The Corporation, he said, had the constitutional right to go in detail of the budget, item by item, and they could reduce where they found any extravagance. He failed to see why they should give relief to the rich landlords and not to the poor masses by reducing water-tax or the town duty.

On the question being put to vote both Mr. R. K. Vaidya and Dr. M. C. Javle's propositions to reduce taxation was thrown out, and the recommendation of the Standing Committee of levying 12 per cent was agreed to.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday.

LIST OF INSOLVENTS

The following is the list of persons who are adjudged insolvent by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, as given in the Bombay Government Gazette of Thursday (January 31):

Emmanuel Manolis, European, of Colaba Causeway, formerly doing business as Commission Agent at Bake House Lane, Fort, till 12th January 1935 and now unemployed.

Ratansey Shamji Khona, Hindu of Mandvi, an Insurance Broker in partnership with Naranji Monsey under the name of Ratansy Bhimsey Chheda at Mandvi up to 1925 and now a Salesman in the employ of Walji Ladna & Co., at Mandvi.

Chitrangad Vyankatesh Ghanekar, Hindu, of Benham Hall Lane, a clerk in the Government Telegraph Office, Fort, Bombay.

Abdulrahiman Haji Ismail Memon, Mahomedan, of Kolsa Molla, Pydhowni, a dealer in Threads, Needles and Cutlery in his own name at Abdulrehman Street.

Alwyn St. John Niclette, European, of Parel, lately a Chief Store-keeper in Messrs. Turner Morrison & Co., up to 1927, and since then unemployed.

Parathur Bakthavastla Naidu, Hindu, of Love Lane, Mazagaon, a Mono Operator in the employ of the British India Press at Mazagaon.

Pragji Odhowji Thucker, Hindu, of Lalbag, Parel, lately doing business as a Petty Dealer in Grocery in his own name till 5th November 1934 at Lalbag and since then unemployed.

Hari Sonoo Panchal, Hindu, of Mazagaon, a Carpenter in the Sassoon Silk Mill at Narielwady Mount Road, Mazagaon, Bombay.

Narbadashankar Mayaram Trivedi, Hindu, of 188, Girgaon Back Road, lately doing business as a Petty Dealer in Cutlery in the name of S. V. Trivedi till November 1934 at Apollo Bunder and since then unemployed.

Richard Schooner, Anglo-Indian, of Byculla, an Assistant Weigh Bridge Inspector at Transportation Workshop, G. I. P. Rly. at Byculla.

Ganpatrai Chhaganlal Vachhrajani, Hindu, of Grant Road, 51-52 Panalal Terrace, lately a Cotton Broker doing business in partnership with Prataprai Narbheshankar Vachhrajani in the name of G. E. Robert & Co., at Mumbadevi up to December 1933 and since then unemployed.

Victorino D'Lima, Native Christian, of Polbawdi, Improvement Trust Chawl No. 2, a Fitter in the Bombay Port Trust.

Punaji Bapoo Pushalkar, Hindu of Parbhadevi Road, a Jobber in the Standard Mills Ltd,

Baboobhai Sajad Husein Hindustani, Mahomedan, of Bhendy Bazar, lately an Embroiderer in Gold and Silver Threads at Jambli Mohla up to July 1934 and since then unemployed.

In And Around Bombay

(By Our Staff Correspondents)

Civic Welfare.

Now that the elections to the Municipal Corporation have concluded, it would be well to bestow some attention on the future of the residents of the city, who have entrusted their welfare to the city fathers.

The Congressmen who are returned, it is expected, will keep in view the municipal programme, which was published by the Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, just prior to the elections. In fact, the programme of the Municipal Nationalist Party of 1932 does not differ much from the civic programme of the Congress Socialist Party, and thus there is much common ground for all those who have faith in the programme to come together for putting their plans into action.

Just as there is much scope for doing something good, there is also vast scope for unity and, it is hoped, every member of the Corporation will endeavour his or her best to enhance the reputation of that body. The tri-colour flag flying over the Calcutta Corporation and several other municipal institutions in that city is a reminder as to where the the citizens of Bombay stand with respect to their civic dignity.

Mahomadali Road.

The Mahomadali Road, is slowly developing into one of Bombay's finest thoroughfares. Several gambling dens that were situated on this road have been closed, thanks to the vigilance of the police. New buildings are rising, mainly due to the efforts of some wealthy persons who feel that money could be better invested in buildings than in deposits in banks. But some of the second-hand furniture shops on the road mar the good effect of the fine buildings on the road. Besides these shops, which used to occupy both the sides of the road in days gone-by, there are some open spots on the road side, which are used for dumping waste matter which is the cause of bad smell pervading round about the area. This is noticed specially at the place immediately after one enters the Mahomadali Road from the Crawford Market side. Here many beggars are noticed sitting round the refuse searching for some valuables. The Sanitary Department of the Bombay Municipality would do well, if it took in hand the shifting of the dumping places from the main road side. It is also for the Municipality to shift these second-hand furniture shops from the Road, which promises to be one of Bombay's finest roads.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO CASH FORGED NOTE

Currency Office Detects Alteration

On charges of possessing a false note and trying to cash it on December 29 last, Munshi Mohmed Abdulla and Daniel Solomon were placed before Sir Hormuzdiar Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate, on Thursday.

The prosecution case was that Daniel Solomon was given a currency note, according to him, by Munshi Mohmed Abdulla to be cashed at the Currency Office Daniel accordingly went to the Currency Office and presented a torn note apparently of Rs. 10 and demanded payment of Rs. 50.

AT THE CURRENCY OFFICE

The Currency officials saying that the note was forged impounded it, took down his (the second accused's) name and address and gave him a slip saying that the note was altered.

Payment was therefore refused.

The same day the first accused went to the Currency Office and made inquiries and was told that the note was forged one.

It was also stated that Wazir Gafoor, a witness in the case, had given the note a few days prior to the day in question, to the first accused, Munshi, to be cashed.

Only Rs. 16, it is alleged, had been returned to Wazir out of the proceeds, so that on December 29, Wazir and Munshi fell out over the question of the note.

Both of them were subsequently handed over to a police constable.

After the prosecution witnesses gave evidence, the case was postponed to February 7.

MENACE TO MANGO GARDENS IN THANA DISTRICT

A "Kalyan Gardener" writes.—The Mango season this year in Thana District has been somewhat shy and late and the gardeners are anxious for the future prospects of a good harvest. Probably due to the late rains at the time of Devali the flowering has been delayed and unlike the last year, soon after the cold wave the trees have not bloomed profusely as anticipated.

Here and there some trees have started flowering during the cource of last week but the cloudy weather, with impending signs of rain, threatens to cut short the flushes expected shortly. Mango hoppers have been the menace to this crop even in normal years and the remedy to ward off the troubles suggested by the Agricultural Department is sulphur dusting.

It is understood that wide propaganda is carried out in Thana Suburbs,C hembur, Borivli, Kalyan and Salsette talukas. The stock of sulphur is arranged at the depots by the agents of Imperial Chemical Industries Ltd. With the experience of last year, sulphur powder and cynogas 12-1 seem to be more effective. Fumigation by burning dry leaves and grass in the gardens would be a supplementary aid. It is therefore, advisable that the Mango gardeners would be taking due precautions to minimise the loss of mango crop.

PATHE
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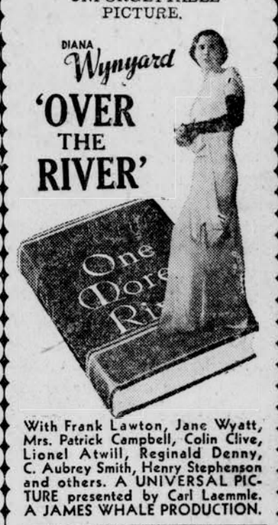

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The Bombay Chronicle

Red House, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort.

BOMBAY FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1935

GOVERNMENT'S DUTY

The Legislative Assembly having rejected the Indo-British Trade Agreement, the question arises as to what the Government of India will do with regard to the Assembly decision. The Agreement, being a supplement to the Ottawa Pact, is to continue only so long as that Pact operates, that is to say, for a year more, unless it is terminated earlier after a six months' notice. The Assembly decision is to terminate the Agreement at once. Unless, therefore, Government want to flout public opinion as expressed in the Indian Press and from a thousand platforms and now reflected in the Assembly, their duty is clear. It is to give forthwith the requisite six months' notice of the termination of the Agreement. But will the Government respect the unequivocal decision of the Assembly?

Unconstitutional

Some of the supporters of the Government openly say that the Assembly vote will not have, constitutionally, any effect on the Agreement or its life but that it may have a serious "moral effect" upon the British trading interests, particularly of Lancashire. It is true that the vote is not technically binding upon the Government or that by itself it does not invalidate or nullify the Agreement. But at the same time it is clearly unconstitutional for the Government not to give effect to the Assembly vote by giving the six months' notice for terminating the Agreement. Failure to do that will certainly not have a wholesome effect upon the Assembly or the country. If Government act upon the suggestion of their supporters that the Assembly vote is not really representative of the country and that is inspired by political passions it will be a serious affront to the Legisture.

Practise Swadeshi

As regards the "moral effect" on British traders, it is natural that they should be disappointed. And if, as is suggested by Government's supporters, those interests are likely to turn hostile towards the proposed Reform scheme for India, Indians will neither be surprised at the result nor regret it. This attitude of one-sided bargaining is nothing new and has already done its worst for the Reform scheme. If that attitude now helps to wreck the scheme, Indians will not shed a tear for it. If the Government of India refuse to implement the Assembly decision and if they enforce the Agreement against the country's will, that will be a challenge which the Assembly and the country will have to take up in right earnest. So far as the public are concerned, it will be their clear duty to give to indigenous industries what Government deny them, namely, adequate protection, by practising Swadeshi most rigorously. This they should do especially in respect of cloth, as it is both possible and necessary to make India self-sufficient in respect of her clothing requirements.

Misleading Propaganda

The specious and totally misleading character of the Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee's claim that since the Committee was set up, "the percentage of United Kingdom consumption of Indian cotton has risen well over 100 per cent, while the total volume of Indian cotton consumed outside India has risen only about 25 per cent," will be patent the moment one scrutinizes the month to month figures of imports of Indian cotton into the United Kingdom during the past one year. We do not remember when precisely the Committee was established, but that does not matter since the degree of Lancashire's interest in Indian cotton is sufficiently well indicated in the following rise and fall of imports of that cotton into the United Kingdom during the 12 months of 1934. Here are the official figures:

January	..	7,289 tons
February	..	18,262 "
March	..	11,083 "
April	..	8,289 "
May	..	6,779 "
June	..	4,315 "
July	..	5,481 "
August	..	2,483 "
September	..	2,072 "
October	..	2,261 "
November	..	2,396 "
December	..	4,172 "

Surely these figures do not show that Lancashire's zeal to help the Indian cotton grower has been of such an extraordinary character that India must go into ecstacies over it. The increasing solicitude of Lancashire to consume Indian cotton has not been showing itself, at any rate, in the imports of that commodity month by month. On the other hand, one notices, if not a steady decline, at least a marked apathy among the spinners of Lancashire towards Indian cotton.

And yet, because the imports which were very small previously, have doubled, Lancashire expects India to be profoundly grateful for the favour shown. Any comparison between the growth of United Kingdom imports of Indian cotton and that of the imports of the rest of the world, is highly misleading. The former, which took a lakh of bales in the previous year might have bought two lakhs this year, but India who exports about two and a half millions of bales every year cannot be expected to double such exports with a jump in one year. That the Lancashire claim for India's gratitude is not well based may be further seen from the fact that though she is the largest exporter of piece-goods to India, she still buys quantities of Indian cotton which are not very much higher than those bought by a country like Italy and which do not amount to even a fifth of the quantity which Japan has been buying from India annually. Take, for instance, the total imports of Indian cotton by the United Kingdom, Italy and Japan, during the nine months ended 31st December of the years 1932, 1933 and 1934, the respective quantities in tons were as follows:—

	'32	'33	'34
U. K.	17,036	35,486	39,048
Italy	17,336	31,627	34,897
Japan	91,305	101,073	247,944

And yet, because she has begun to consume a couple of lakhs of bales of Indian cotton where she had consumed one lakh bales or none at all before, Lancashire expects India to overflow with gratitude for her and show her preferential treatment not only over her rivals but also over the indigenous Indian industry itself. Indians cannot be fooled by such specious pleas.

GOAN EMIGRANT SITUATION AND RELIEF MEASURES

Review Of The Official Committee's Activities

(BY A BRITISH INDIAN CORRESPONDENT).

Since the publication, in these columns on the 26th December, 1934, of my article entitled "The Portuguese-Indian Emigrant Situation", the second annual report of the "Goan Emigrants' Fund Committee" has been issued and makes interesting reading in regard to the relief activities carried on during the year amongst the distressed emigrants in the city.

Plea For Greater Interest.

It is certainly a pity that the Committee should fail to receive a substantial, popular support that even an official relief organisation ought ordinarily to deserve. That this support is not forthcoming could be easily seen by the readers of the local Concani—Portuguese Press and the President, in the course of the "dementi" attached to the report, bitterly complains:

"At one stage it was alleged that the Fund was going to be used for organization of official demonstrations. Even after the Committee had actually received funds from the Government of Goa, it was asserted that no money had come, nor was it ever likely to come. It was also stated that the Emigrants' Fund Committee had moved the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, to ban a meeting of the community. It was further reported that the Emigrants' Fund Committee is organizing an association to be recognized by the Goa and Lisbon Government. It was also alleged that the Committee is not a relief organization but an instrument of political propaganda, and that its scheme of medical relief was designed to enrol medical men as political supporters of the Committee. It was also alleged that the Emigrants' Fund Committee went about sowing the seeds of discord in the community."

He certainly deserves every sympathy if, as he alleges, the Committee is attacked in an irresponsible manner. The present writer has no desire to enter into the controversy that has been carried on since the Committee came into existence. But he, along with all other friends of the emigrants who are interested in the relief work, would like to emphasise that it would be desirable, in the interests of the emigrants themselves, that greater interest should be taken in the Committee's work.

After all, the funds handled by the Committee are contributed out of the governmental treasury and if, in the present circumstances, such obnoxious taxation measures as the rice tax which hit directly the poor Goan consumer cannot be abolished according to the plan outlined in the previous article, the fullest advantage might at least be taken out of the small part of the tax-proceeds utilised towards the emigrants' relief.

Other Activities

From that viewpoint, the activities of the Committee in the issue of meal tickets, medical and repatriation relief etc. are highly commendable and it is to be hoped that this department would engage the best attention of the executive because, it is one that meets the primary demands of the entire "emigre" situation. The Goanese, as a class, are well-known for their generosity of heart and it is to be hoped that such educated, better-class Goanese as are keeping themselves aloof from the "Committee show" out of their distaste for the unpleasantness involved would exert their personal influence in helping the noble cause of relief.

As one might expect, the personnel of the Committee administration, from what one hears, are turning out good work and the Committee would do well to make the attendance in their various classes of vocational training representative. There is no reason why more Goan Hindus should not take advantage of the Committee's institutions and one would venture to suggest that the Committee should discontinue the practice of subsidising purely clannish organisations with a view to distribute relief amongst certain sections of the Hindus. For instance, a long report, is appended to the report under notice, by Dr. Mulgaonkar of the Gomantak Maratha Samaj which can hardly fail to give rise to various misgivings regarding the actual scope and propriety of the Committee's activities.

Wanted: New Policies

To quote from the report, says Dr. Mulgaonkar.

"The Goans of our community can be divided into two sections, one the educated and advanced, and the other uneducated and

(Continued on Page 8)

INDIAN COMPANIES ACT

The Evil Of One Person Accepting Unrestricted Number Of Directorships Is Aggravated By The Managing Agency System

By SOHRAB R. DAVAR
IV

I am glad that the Committee of the Federation agrees with my contention that the indemnity clauses which protect shareholders, managers, accountants, auditors etc., from action for damages for negligence, gross or otherwise, should be declared void, as is the case in England under the English Companies Act of 1929.

I, however, cannot help being amused at the suggestion of the Committee of the Federation to the effect that an individual should be permitted to serve as a director of as many companies as he chooses. A number of our businessmen hold as many as fifty, sixty or eighty directorships and that, too, on the top of their numerous business and public engagements. However clever and efficient these gentlemen may be, it is impossible to contend that they are capable of rendering efficient service on the Board of the companies concerned giving sufficient time and attention to the intricate problems that come up before them, reading and studying the numerous documents and papers that have to be read and grasped in order to arrive at an accurate judgment. As a human being myself, having some experience of work and engagements in public and private life, I cannot understand how a case such as this can be convincingly argued even by the Committee of the Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce.

Undemocratic System

No wonder that with the managing agents dominating over our Board of Directors and the bulk of the legitimate responsibility of the Board being transferred to the agency firm, it is confidently thought that any number of directorial appointments can be held by a single individual particularly where, as in many cases, Board meetings are held only twice or four times a year. If there were no managing agency system functioning and the complete responsibility were to be placed under the law on the Board of Directors, as would naturally be the case under the circumstances, we should have a much more satisfactory result from the standpoint of efficient organisation, due to the absence, in a large measure, of vested interests and the dominating control of a single firm on the fortunes of the concerns and a lesser tendency to take up unlimited responsibility in form of numerous directorships of companies on the part of our businessmen. It is amusing to find that the democratic system of Government for which some of these businessmen are fighting and shouting from the platform, is the very system which they seem to be very anxious to keep out of a company organisation which was originally devised on a demoratic foundation.

Delinquent Directors And Managers

On this heading I am glad to find that the Committee of the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce are in happy agreement with me. They consider that proper provision should be made in the Act in order to bring to justice the delinquent officials of our companies and rightly add, as I have urged repeatedly elsewhere, that the prosecution of these officers should be taken up at the expense of the State. This is not a new contention because the English Companies Act 1929 has already provided for same and I trust that the amendment of our own Act will be made with a view to achieve this most desirable objective.

In conclusion I may point out that this article has been restricted to the discussion of the points raised by the Committee of the Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce in their Memorandum as released to the press, and thus, it does not deal with the numerous other points relating to the amendment of Indian Companies Act.

Frankly Speaking

UNFORTUNATE DEADLOCK.

As we feared, the problem of European peace is still in the melting pot. France is haunted by the fear of Germany. She insists, Reuter says, that Germany should return to Geneva before equality is discussed, while absolute guarantees of security and international control of armaments must be assured. Germany will not do so for the simple reason that she left the League and the Disarmament Conference on the very question of equality. There is thus a deadlock which may eventually —through "defensive" pacts, "defensive" preparations, National armaments and so on—lead to anything. The tragedy is that the British attitude is altogether unhelpful. They talk, with or without just reason, of "traditional stand", "no commitments" and the like. What is needed is imaginative statesmanship of the type displayed, in the days that are unfortunately gone, by the original Ramsay MacDonald when he was his own Foreign Minister.

THE SENATE'S VETO.

It is a great pity that the Senate should have vetoed America's adherence to the World Court at the Hague. Such an adherence would have meant, indirectly, an accession of moral strength and an encouragement to forces that are courageously working for world peace. "League circles" in Geneva are quite right in feeling that "the decision is unfortunate for the League and in some degree for America too." It is a simple truism that, in the circumstances of the world as they are to-day, no country, however self-sufficient and prosperous, can afford to remain isolated. America, they say, was "dragged" into the last War. The logic of the inevitability of that fact demands that America should identify itself with every move that is designed to avoid international conflicts and differences.

A TRAGIC DECISION.

The decision is certainly tragic marking, as it unmistakably does "a serious setback to the recent successful efforts towards getting America to enter the League." It is undeniably discouraging; but it should not be allowed to dishearten. Professor Newton Baker's approach to it is the right one: the Senate's vote meant that they must continue their campaign of education till seven more votes are obtained. Meanwhile there is great force, as there is truth, in the suggestion of Mr. Fish that American public opinion has changed largely because of the war debt repudiations. These debts, however injurious their repayment may be now, were, it will be remembered, repudiated without even so much as by your leave as it were; although they were contracted solemnly and in strict accordance with the laws of public morality, national and international.

"GOOD-WILL"?

This country has been favoured by Lancashire with a hint and a gentle warning. The vote in the Assembly on the "Indo"-British Pact "would naturally increase the difficulties of those, who have been working for greater good-will and mutual accommodation." "Mutual accommodation" is hardly consistent with truth. As to good-will, we are asked to buy it at the cost of exactly that which gives its meaning and justification to good-will. What is the worth of good-will which in its practical expression defeats the very end to which it is claimed to be the means? Mr. N. M. Joshi—he is a nominated member and a moderate Labourite—quite rightly declared in the Assembly: "I feel we are not likely to secure anything through good-will. The more you give them the more they want. Their thirst is insatiable. The time has come to say "no further." Good-will is the most valuable and most necessary of human qualities. But it should be spurned when used as a disguise for politico-economic domination.

INDIAN NATIONAL LEAGUE

The Indian National League, which was recently inaugurated in Madras by certain political workers, mostly belonging to the Theosophical Society, has lost no time in starting a branch League for the Bombay City and Suburbs. The creed of the League is "to work for the attainment of Swaraj and equal partnership in the British Commonwealth of Nations." This is practically the same as that of the Liberal Federation. Though the League's creed is materially different from that of the Congress, its work may be serviceable to the country and the Congress, as was that of the Home Rule League started by the late Dr. Besant. One of the principal aims of the League is "to bring about solidarity of all parties on a draft constitution framed in India." The League cannot better achieve its object than by joining the Congress in demanding a Constituent Assembly.

—PRESS VIEWS—

Why Consult A Victim?

If it were nothing other than the "continuation" of an accepted policy, the Government need not have concluded the new treaty behind the back of India. India does certainly accept the policy of discrimination provided the discrimination is in favour of India. She is prepared to show concessions to Britain if the concessions are mutual. Commercial leaders in India should be consulted because they are in a position to say whether a particular step would help India or not. The agreement makes it impossible for either Indian opinion or the Indian legislature to concert measures to protect and nourish indigenous industries. The intention is a transparent one and even the most elaborate verbal screen cannot hide it. Or do the Government think that the victim need not be consulted about its impending fate?—"Daily News."

Britain And Liberals

Writing on the subject of the new constitution the well-known British paper, the "Spectator" says:—"The surprise caused by the Indian Liberals' unqualified condemnation of the Joint Select Committee Report is a little modified by the Right Hon'ble Sastri's article in the "Servant of India," in which he makes clear that the Liberals have no intention of refusing to work the new constitution." Needless to say that must be the prevalent feeling in British Government circles and it must have given them considerable relief to think that despite hard words spoken more in anger than as an indication of policy, they could still count on Liberal support to work the new constitution and make the same pass down India's unwilling throat in the same way as the Montagu Reforms. We hope the Liberals will be glad at this result of their strong denunciation of the hated scheme.—"Searchlight."

Says Bori Bundar Minor: "Born in 1877, His Highness (the Aga Khan) is still in the full vigour of all his faculties ....."

Sounds like an advertisement.

* * * *

Sir K. V. Reddy, the Law Member of Madras, was rather badly heckled during his defence of the J. P. C. proposals. And when it was suggested that South Africa had its problems regarding "Natives and Indians," he shouted out "It is retribution for your sins committed here."

Whether the plight of innocent Natives and Indians is retribution or not, there is little doubt that this country is certainly suffering many retributions.

By the way isn't the Law Member's name something like Sir Karma Reddy?

* * * *

Bori Bundar's special correspondent at New Delhi is a professional propagandist in the very fullest all-inclusive sense of the term. With eyes firmly shut and ears tightly stuffed he shouts, shouts well and shouts regardless of logic, consistency, truth, public decency and forgetful, very often, even of what he has said before. The effort is always amusing. All the more so since our confrere and his paper expect him to be taken seriously.

* * * *

Our confrere's latest is naturally what Anglo-India would consider very effective propaganda against the rejection by the Assembly of the "Indo"-British agreement. Nothing is bad enough for use against the Opposition. In the first place they were a pack of dumb driven cattle—as if the 40 and odd behind Sir Joseph Bhore can ever dare to vote according to their individual conscience against "their masters." But that is not all, although such propaganda appears a little unscrupulous when carried on by an Englishman knowing something about Parliamentary procedure.

* * * *

If one is to be condemned, one should be condemned thoroughly. So the Oppositionists were not strictly honest men opposing the Agreement on its merits. They were rather a set of unscrupulous devils out to harry angels and tear to pieces a perfectly innocent document deliberately for the political deviltry of it. They interrupted and ridiculed, they did not give the champions of the agreement a moment's peace, in fact, Sir Joseph Bhore "could at times hardly proceed with his speech, so constant was the stream of interruptions." More. Since lack of scruples was to be the main reason for opposition, even Mr. Jinnah has not been spared the suggestion that his speech "was the most shrewdly calculated to fan the flames of suspicion and antagonism already aroused by outside propaganda against the new Agreement."

Poor Mr. Jinnah.

* * * *

But the most priceless item of this professional propaganda is the reference to Mr. Bhulabhai Desai. Whether through innocent misunderstanding or deliberate misrepresentation, he is reported by this man to have ridiculed the interests of the consumer. Nobody seems to have heard Mr. Bhulabhai say any such thing. But our confrere did. He not only heard. He also—and here comes the climax of his propagandist performance—saw. And, therefore, although it may surprise Mr. Bhulabhai and other members of the House, yet

"The shock with which a large section of the House heard this heartless argument from the leader of the party which a few days ago was pleading for Mr. Gandhi's new campaign, said solely to be planned to the benefit of the poor villager, was writ large upon Hon. members' faces."

The artistic effect had to be completed!

* * * *

We congratulate our contemporary on possessing an interesting entertainer.

But there is a dignity about the profession of journalism which its Delhi representative never fails to lower.

* * * *

"I am sorry—I quite forgot your party the other evening!"

"Oh, weren't you there?"

JAPANESE DRIVE AGAINST MONGOLIA

B. P. C. C. Votes For "Status Quo"

SOCIALISTS OPPOSE CHANGE IN CREED

Substitution Of "Truth And Non-Violence" Rejected

Amidst scenes of excitement, the Bombay Provincial Committee rejected on Thursday evening the recommendation in Clause I of the Constitution of the Indian National Congress that the words, "peaceful and legitimate" be replaced by the words, "truthful and non-violent."

The division was keen, 26 voting for the proposal and 23 against. Voting was by ballot.

The resolution which was formally moved by the Secretary, B.P.C.C. was stoutly opposed by the Congress Socialists, who stressed the point that the Congress was essentially a political organisation and would have to be guided, according to political exigencies.

By rejecting the proposal the B.P.C.C. has made it clear that there was no occasion to change the wording of Clause I which runs. "The object of the Indian National Congress is the attainment of "Poorna Swaraj" (Complete Independence) by all legitimate and peaceful means."

Mr. K. F. Nariman presided over the meeting. Tense scenes were witnessed when the poll was taken by a show of hands, which resulted in an adverse verdict against the proposal by the odd vote in 25. When the poll was challenged, the result was a tie with 27 votes on each side, this time members remaining neutral so far having voted. The issue was decided by ballot, which the meeting came to a close.

PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL

An urgent meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was held on Thursday evening in the Congress House with Mr K. F. Nariman, President of the B.P.C.C., in the chair. About 60 members were present.

Mr. S. K. Patil, Secretary, formally moved the proposal recommending the replacing of the words "peaceful and legitimate" by the words, "truthful and non-violent" in Clause I of the Constitution of the Indian National Congress.

GANDHIAN PHILOSOPHY

He observed that the change contemplated was admittedly of a fundamental nature and the House should seriously consider its implications. Gandhiji wanted the change, not because he was a faddist. Truth and non-violence were neither a fad nor a fashion with him. They formed the cardinal principles of his faith. Mr. Patil urged that clear thinking was necessary before the House gave its verdict on the proposal. They could not accept one kind of political philosophy in theory and practise a different kind. Rightly or wrongly, the Indian National Congress pledged itself to accept Gandhian philosophy and Gandhiji's leadership. The word "legitimate" had no meaning. Mr. Patil continued, since as civil resisters, they had occasions to reject the means which were ordinarily known as legitimate.

FULL TRIAL WANTED

At present it seemed to him, that there was too much confused thinking, and the time had come when they should express their views boldly and unflinchingly. He thought that the Gandhian philosophy was not given a fair trial, and to try it fully and pass judgment over it, the modifications should be accepted. For it was well-known that the philosophy of Gandhiji was considered unique, and was brought in as a substitute when all the known philosophies of the West were tried and found wanting and it should be given a fair trial.

Mr. I. S. Patel seconded the proposal.

MEHERALLY OPPOSES CHANGE

Mr. Yusuf Meherally opposed the motion for changes in the clause.

He invited the attention of the members to the fact that the Indian National Congress was essentially a political organisation and not an ethical laboratory. He joined the Congress not to attain salvation of the soul, if there was a soul, but to bring about freedom of the country. He was unable to see how a mere change in the definition would help them in any way in attaining their goal.

The words "peaceful and legitimate" were comprehensive, observed the speaker and were definite, and there was no occasion for a change or substitution.

Mr. K. P. Sinha supported the proposition and Sardar Thamman Singh opposed.

SOCIALIST ATTACK

Mr. Purshottam Tricumdas in opposing the proposal, levelled a frontal attack against the mover. He charged him with intending to show to the Working Committee of the Congress that the Secretary of the B.P.C.C., had powerful backing in the Provincial Congress Committee, and beyond that, he failed to see Mr. Patil's interest for the cause. Mr. Tricumdas put forth three objections against bringing out any changes in the present wording of the clause. He observed that the words originally standing were clear and definite in their meaning.

He objected to the insertion of the new words, "truthful and non-violent." The former word was vague and the concept of truth varied with different persons and on different occasions. If the word "non-violent" was equivalent to the word, "peaceful," he had no objection to substitute it, but then the definition of the word "non-violent" varied again from time to time and it was being interpreted differently each time just as the word "Independence" was attributed different meanings by the Congress Working Committee. The mere use of the word did not make any one accept non-violence as a creed, though as a policy, there might be many people who might accept non-violence and they would be honest in doing so.

In addition, the Congress voted upon the Council Entry Programme, and many Congressmen were going into the legislatures. When they were called upon to take the oath of allegiance, some of them might honestly feel reluctant to take the oath. But oath of allegiance, in the speaker's opinion, was perfectly legitimate being a constitutional form which a member had to observe.

ADVERSE VERDICT

After Messrs. Hakim and Subramanyan had supported the motion and Messrs. Naravne and Ali Bahadur Khan opposed it, closure was applied.

The proposition was then put to vote by show of hands and the result was declared to be 24 for and 25 against. Poll was challenged and the house divided resulting in a tie 27 each voting for and against, some members upto then remaining neutral having also voted.

Mr. Nariman then appealed to the House that they should exercise their verdict after due care unfettered by any other considerations, as the matter was of great importance. He felt that he would be doing full justice to the House if he took votes by ballot, so that the members could exercise their franchise in a free manner unhampered by any other influences.

The ballot revealed an adverse verdict by 26 votes against 28.

C. I. P. Officer Found Dead

PESHAWAR, January 31.

Mr. Zahuruddin, aged 45, Inspector of the C.I.D., Peshawar was found dead last evening at the Peshawar City Residency. A shot-gun was lying beside his body. The cause of death is unknown.—A.P.

Strauss Company's Affects Exchange

Chartered Bank's Petition For Appointment Of Receiver Succeeds

LONDON, January 30.

In compliance with the Baltic Exchange rules a notice posted to-day for the information of members indicated that Strauss Company's representatives ceased to have entry to the exchange.

The Chartered Bank of India on behalf of itself and five other important Indian banks has applied to the Bankruptcy Court for the appointment of a provisional receiver for the affairs of Strauss and Company Limited, Holland-House, Bury Street London.

Messrs. Deloitte Plender Griffith have been appointed receivers.

MARKETS BADLY AFFECTED

(Special Cable.)

LONDON, January 30.

The financial difficulties of the well-known grain firm of Strauss and Co., are causing nervousness in other markets especially in Mincing Lane, where rumours are rife, a broker likening the conditions to the gossiping of old ladies at a tea-party. Rubber, cocoa, pepper and shellac are all under the influence of rumours.

Recently a big financial group has been buying pepper at rising prices, and there is no doubt that their heavy commitments have caused some nervousness, which in turn was accentuated by the news of Strauss and Co's difficulties. As many brokers deal both in pepper and shellac, the latter commodity also is suspect, while nervousness in Cross Lane is affecting rubber.

Inquiries by Reuter reveal that surplus supplies of shellac have been taken into new and stronger hands, while the pepper situation is not likely to alter before February 8, when commitments estimated at between £1 to £2,000,000 have to be met.

It is pointed out on all sides that the present weakness of rubber was entirely sympathetic and mainly due to the whispering campaign. Brokers state that the market is resistant, and intrinsically sound.

Messrs. Strauss and Co. Ltd. is the same firm, whose Managing Director, Mr. H. C. Whitehouse committed suicide on Tuesday.

Failure

LIVING IN UNREALITIES

Britain Is Deceived By Hitler's Pacific Utterances

(SPECIAL CABLE).

PARIS, Jan. 30.

Fears are expressed both in the Chamber and the press that Britain is still living in a sphere of unrealities, deceived by Herr Hitler's pacific utterances, prepared to bribe Germany into good behaviour by further concessions, without demanding a guarantee of security.

On this foundation nothing can be built says "Echo de Paris."

FREE STATE CITIZENSHIP BILL

Senate Passes It Without Division

DUBLIN, Jan. 30.

The Senate has agreed in the committee stage, with the Citizenship Bill without a division. Mr. De Valera announced that an Aliens Bill will come into operation about the same time as the Citizenship Bill.

Government amendment to the Citizenship Bill providing establishment of a special Northern Ireland births register was agreed to De Valera explaining that he had decided to remove the obligation of the residents of Northern Ireland to register in the foreign births register if they wished to become Free State citizens.—Reuter.

Sir Maneckji Dadabhoy, President of the Council of State, arrived at Delhi on Thursday morning.

Drastic Action For Not Leaving Manchukuo

KHALKAMIAO CAPTURED

Simon's Statement In Commons On Recent Sino-Jap Encounter

HSINKING, January 30.

The Japan-Manchukuo forces have launched an attack on the outer Mongolian forces near Boirnor Lake and captured Khalkamiao which was yesterday occupied by the Mongols. The attack implements a statement from Army Headquarters earlier indicating that the Japanese Army would take drastic action against the Mongol forces, who refused to leave "Manchukuo Territory."—Reuter.

MONGOLS ROUTED

TOKIO, January 31.

According to the message from Hailar, Japanese troops made three attacks in Khalkamiao area north of Boirnor Lake last night, routed Mongolians after a two-hour struggle and drove them southwards with heavy losses.—Reuter.

ENGLAND TO REMAIN NEUTRAL

Questioned in the House of Commons regarding the recent attack by Japan in Manchukuo, Sir John Simon said though the facts were somewhat obscure, it appeared from the accounts that had reached him that the incident which took place on January 22 and on the following two days between the Japanese and the Chinese troops on the borders of the provinces of Jehol and Chahar was essentially local in character.

According to the Chinese authorities no further clashes occurred since January 24th. Neither of the parties involved had addressed His Majesty's Government on the matter, nor had any communication on the subject been received from any other Government.

In the circumstances special action by His Majesty's Government did not appear to be called for.

Mistake To Measure Reciprocity With Too Rigid A Stick

Lancashire Committee's Advice To Indian Cotton Growers

LONDON, Jan. 31.

England bought nearly twice as much Indian cotton in the year 1933-34 as she bought in the previous year. Since the Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee was established, the percentage of United Kingdom consumption of Indian cotton has risen well over 100 per cent., while the total volume of Indian cotton consumed outside India has risen only about 25 per cent.

In cotton-growing for world consumption, India's principal competitor, America, holds a dominant position because of her large-scale export organisation. In the last decade, those who were originally large purchasers of Indian cotton have been turning to longer staples elsewhere.

India's future as a raw cotton producer depends upon measures she may take to organise an enlarged demand and to perfect the methods of control.

One of the main objects of the Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee is to encourage the entire Lancashire Textile Industry to prefer Indian cotton. Many Lancashire firms who never previously used Indian cotton have begun to use it and found it satisfactory. The Lancashire Committee's efforts to popularise Indian cotton should be supported by complementary efforts in India. There has been no directed and organised effort to cater for the English market. The ideal to aim in India is the improvement of types of cotton as also supplies of successful types in adequate volume their regularity and reliability should be beyond reproach.

The foregoing is a summary of the more important features of the First Annual Report of the Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee whose Chairman, Sir Richard Jackson, visited India early last year and made an extensive tour.

The Report is copiously illustrated with interesting pictures of the various phases of the increased use of Indian cotton in Lancashire; graphs showing, inter alia, how the importance of the United Kingdom as a market for Indian raw cotton has increased in the last two years; as also instructive statistics embracing the whole field of world production and consumption of raw cotton and cotton piece-goods with particular reference to India, United Kingdom, Japan and America.

After tracing the genesis of the Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee the Report emphasises the widely representative character of the Committee and says that it covers "every activity in Lancashire which is capable of playing a part, directly or indirectly, in the project which the Committee was set up to promote, namely, the extended use of Indian cotton."

POLICY OF RECIPROCITY.

It is of interest when considering wider issues to contrast the position in Japan with that existing in England. Japan has taken by far the largest quantities of Indian cotton absorbed by any overseas market in years gone by. But she has done so quite naturally for purely commercial reasons and because it suited her economy of the moment. Her recent extension of manufacturing activity has been built up on American and Egyptian cottons rather than Indian. The position in Lancashire as regards Indian cotton is remarkably different. The Lancashire industry, in its period of maximum development found in America a source of raw cotton which, from the point of view of type, quantity and regularity, met the needs of the times. Lancashire, therefore, developed on the basis of America as a source of supply for medium staple cotton.

The Ottawa Conference was held because statesmen in every country in the Commonwealth of British Nations realised that the unprecedented post-war economic depression had created entirely new problems for their overseas trade. The old economic doctrines, although theoretically as right as ever they had been, could no longer be relied upon in a world in which economic nationalism was rampant and the greatest hope which the units in British Empire could entertain of emerging from the depression, still in the vanguard of the commercial nations of the world was to support each other while the depression lasted and by a policy of reciprocity makes it available to each the economic strength of all. As allied to Indian cotton, this policy meant that Lancashire would exert every effort to increase her own consumption and assist in developing European markets. As applied to the Indian market for manufactured goods, it meant that India would place Lancashire second only to her own industry, and enable Lancashire goods to enjoy a fair share of the Indian market.

POPULARISING INDIAN COTTON.

The Report devotes two whole chapters to the enumeration of the steps taken by the Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee and allied organisations to popularise Indian cotton among the Lancashire manufacturers.

WORK TO BE DONE IN INDIA

The report proceeds to offer a few valuable suggestions in regard to the work to be done in India and states:

The experience of the Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee so far has shown clearly that its success cannot be as full and complete as could be wished, unless the efforts that are being made are accompanied by complementary efforts in India.

It is now being increasingly realised both in India and in Lancashire, that any permanent and considerable increase in the absorption of Indian cottons by the British Industry is dependent primarily upon a high degree of regularity and reliability in the supplies available from season to season. The ideal to aim at is not only the improvement of the types of cotton produced, but also supplies of successful types which are adequate in volume to create a reasonable market, and of which the regularity and reliability are beyond reproach; the more nearly this ideal is attained the greater will assuredly be the response of the British industry.

TRADE WITHIN EMPIRE

In conclusion, the Committee

(Continued on page 10).

CALL TO LABOUR

Join Congress Demonstrations Against J.P.C. Report On Feb. 7.

The Vice-President of the All-India Red Trade Union Congress, writes:

The Red Trade Union Congress has issued the following statement, requesting its affiliated branches, and all Labour organisations in the country, actively to participate in the countrywide demonstrations and meetings, that will be organised on February 7 which day has been fixed as an anti-J.P.C. day by the Indian National Congress.

Since the official publication of the J.P.C. report, the political atmosphere in India, is just as it was at the time of the arrival of the Simon Commission.

A sweeping storm of political indignation is about to break.

The Indian workers were in the vanguard of the anti-Simon Commission demonstrations. The participation of thousands of workers in the demonstrations in Bombay, and in all the principal cities of India, gave the demonstrations their decisive fighting character.

SARAT BOSE'S DETENTION

Calcutta Citizens Reiterate Demand For Release

CALCUTTA, Jan. 31.

A crowded public meeting of the Calcutta citizens was held this evening at the Albert Hall recorded its emphatic and unqualified protest against the action of the Government in keeping in detention Mr. Sarat Chandra Bose, representative of this city in the Legislative Assembly, and reiterated the demand of the citizens that Mr. Bose should be unconditionally restored to liberty and expressed the deliberate opinion that his continued incarceration without any charge or trial was unconstitutional and repugnant to the dictates of justice and humanity, and amounted to virtual denial of representation of this city in the Assembly at this critical juncture.

Mr. Ramananda Chatterjee, who presided, wondered why Mr. Bose should have at all been allowed by the Government to be elected to the Assembly, if it was the real intention of the Government now to allow him to discharge his duties in the Assembly.

Mr. Fazlul Huq, M.L.A., who moved the resolution remarked that if the votes recorded in the Assembly had any meaning or value, Mr. Bose ought to have been released by the Government immediately after the Assembly's verdict on the question of his detention.—United Press.

AFTER THREE YEARS

Restraint Order On Ex-Editor Of "Pratap" Withdrawn

LAHORE, Jan. 31.

Mr. Virendra, M. A., Managing Editor, the "Pratap", and son of Mr. Mahashe Krishen, Proprietor of the "Pratap" who was interned at Lahore for the last three years has received intimation from Government that the restraint order passed against him under Section 3, Criminal Law Amendment Act, has been withdrawn.—A. P.

DIEHARDS WANT INDIA BILL DELAYED

Demand 60 Days For Discussion During Committee Stage

LONDON, Jan. 30.

It is understood that the India Defence League is asking sixty days for the committee stage of the India Bill quoting in support of their demand the precedents of Mr. Lloyd George's 1909 budget and also the Education Bill introduced a year or so earlier by the Liberal Government.

Sir Samuel Hoare and Sir Thomas Inskip will be the chief Government speakers on the first day of the second reading, and Mr. R. U. Butler and Mr. Stanley Baldwin on February 7.

Sir Herbert Samuel will speak for the Liberals on February 6.—Reuter.

A New York message says the death has occurred of Mr. Richard Washburn Child, ex-Ambassador of Italy, of pneumonia.

BEAUTY
BRAVES THE SUN

Beauty is woman's birthright. It is one of her dearest possessions—a key which unlocks doors which nothing else can open—a key to Life, Love, Romance. But beneath this Eastern sun of ours, the majority of women find that beauty fades too quickly. Petal-smooth skins become sallow and shrivelled—pink and white complexions so soon attain a dusky tan, creamy skins become a shade darker in hue—yet this can be so easily avoided. Keep your skin fair and flawless—free from that unbecoming swarthy appearance due to exposure to scorching sunshine. And this is how you may do it. Get from your chemist an ounce or two of Mercolized Wax—that magic beauty to which so many famous beauties own their lovelines. Smooth a thin film of this wax over face, neck and hands nightly and while you sleep it will gently and imperceptibly absorb the faded outer tissue—taking away wrinkles and sallowness, banishing sun-tan and freckles and revealing in their place a youthful unblemished complexion. Practise the wax habit daily and you will find that you have discovered the secret of perpetual youth and beauty.

Proposed Tax On Motor Buses And Lorries

PENALISING THE POOR

Our Readers' Views

To The Editor of The "Chronicle."

Sir,—I am one of those motorists who will be benefited by this proposed motor tax, but I can vouchsafe and I do hope that the present good Government of Lord Brabourne would not stultify its good name by not lending its powerful support to the poor and heavy penalised owners of commercial vehicles. It passes one's comprehension to believe that the Government should seriously suggest such heavy impositions on commercial vehicles.

If it is suggested that this body is a menace to the earnings of the railways and that they should be wiped off the surface of the road, then let the Railways buy up the trade, lock, stock and barrel.

If the Government were to take a very careful and impartial survey of the present position of the trade, I have no doubt that they would immediately realise the very important part this present motor transport, even though in its crude form, plays in the development of the interior of our vast country not reached by the railway system. Apart from the very vast commercial utility of this system, it would be a cruel turn to the poorest of the poor to deprive him of this small joy of life, now that he has begun to appreciate the value of quick transport at a cost consistent with his lean purse. It would be a mockery of the God-given poverty of the poorest, to expect them to pay more, and yet more, for their only chance of transport.

Now let us compare the Bombay motorists' position with that of their up-country friends. In Bombay an average motorist enjoys beautiful and costly municipal roads, cheap and most efficient motor monthly services, cheap petrol, cheap insurance and so on. For all this he will be expected to pay the same as his up-country friends, who have no amenities whatsoever either of good roads, service, cheap petrol etc. There are many men in up-country who own a car as the only source of amenity and necessary service. To them a car is the only ray of cheer and hope. To an average Bombay man, his car is a business help-mate first, and a thing of joy afterwards. Under the proposed consolidated tax, the Bombay motorists will pay very much less than what they pay now, while the up-country man will have to pay out of proportion to the utility of his car.

The bus owner's position will be simply hopeless. I would not be surprised if many of them would now be seriously contemplating disposing off their fleet before April next. It would, indeed, be a real boon and blessing to these people to have to pay one consolidated tax to the Government, which would relieve them of the various kinds of most exorbitant impositions by the various municipalities and other public bodies, through whose strip of border they have to run across while plying. I believe a bus service running between Poona and Mahableshwar has to pay annual wheel tax to various municipalities, besides the toll. Yes I repeat, they would any time welcome coming under the sway of one body, which would relieve them of untold prosecutions of various local authorities provided they are asked to pay according to their capacity, and not according to the needs of the Government.

The Government need never to take the income from the toll into consideration while calculating the new tax. The toll should never have been imposed, and the money so collected during the last 24 months should be placed at the credit side of the motorists. I would suggest that no one would grudge if the Government were to offer some relief to the bus owners from this money. The registration fee is another questionable imposition. What ought to cost a mere 'thank you' to a motorist, now costs Rs. 32 every year. In what shape and form a motorist is benefited when he pays as much as 37½ per cent. import duty, and 10½ annas per cost of every gallon of petrol that the buys.

I would certainly join hands with the President of our Motor Association in this city to congratulate the Goxernment on the suggestion of this consolidated tax, provided the Bombay motorists proposed tax is accepted as the criterion, and the up-country motorist is taxed according to the merits of his case, which should be certainly less than what the Bombay man is expected to pay. The bus-owners' case deserves special recognition and their present burden should be considerably reduced. I feel reasonably certain that there are many decent-minded motorists in Bombay who would agree with me that the up-country motorists and the bus service cases need different and sympathetic consideration at the hands of the Government.—Yours, etc.

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BEST POSITION IN PROVINCE

U. P. Governor Compliments Lucknow Municipality

LUCKNOW, Jan. 31.

Replying to an address of welcome presented to him by the Lucknow Municipality His Excellency Sir Harry Haig said that he did not propose to enter into any controversial argument as to what constituted the capital, but Lucknow need not have any anxiety with regard to its future position, as its interests would never be overlooked.

His Excellency expressed satisfaction at the Board's stable financial position even in these times of extraordinary difficulty. He was particularly glad to know that the Board's collections touched the high percentage of 97 which was the highest figure in the province.

As regards Government aid His Excellency said at present the position of provincial finances was such that Government were unable to extend financial assistance to local bodies, but when more favourable days returned Lucknow's claim would not be neglected.

A garden party was given, on behalf of the citizens at which more than 500 persons were present.—A. P.

Towards October!

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Now that the Municipal election fever has somewhat ccoled down, it is as well the B. P. C. C. interested itself in finding out the causes which contributed to the failure of some of the Congress candidates in the various wards.

The utter rout of all the Congress candidates in F Ward is a poor compliment to the activities of the Congress Committee in that ward. It looks as though the F Ward D. C. C. is "non est". There was no concerted action by the Committee to ensure the success of the Congress candidates. No organised attempt was made properly to explain the B. P. C. C. Council resolution to the voters, so much so that, interested parties exploited the situation to their full advantage, and gullible voters were led to believe that, since the Congress was not officially contesting the elections, it was open to them to cast their votes as they liked.

Open antipathy on the part of some members of the D. C. C. towards the Congress Socialist Party candidates, was another cause of the Congress debacle in F Ward.

Then there was open and unashamed alliance of some responsible Congressmen with non-Congress candidates who solely depended on their respective communities for support. Is the B. P. C. C. going to take cognizance of this?

The final blow against the Congress candidates in the ward was dealt by the B. P. C. C. Secretary himself, by granting a certificate to a South Indian candidate, who made much capital out of it. This is regarded as a very subtle move on the part of Mr. Patil to fight his Socialist opponents, but it also sent his own colleagues crashing in the dust!

One redeeming feature of the election in F Ward is that, in spite of various handicaps, the two Congress Socialist candidates were able to muster well over 5,000 votes between them. This is an achievement which the Bombay Socialist Party should be jubilant about, especially when their candidates had no conveyances worth the name to bring the voters to the booth. It is also noteworthy that the bulk of these votes came from South Indian voters, and if only the voters belonging to other communities had emulated their example and had cast a substantial number of votes to Congressmen also, the success of all the four of them would have been assured.

The root cause of the prevalence of rank communalism and provincialism during the elections can be traced to the indifferent attitude adopted by the B. P. C. C. The whole B. P. C. C. needs reshuffling. It is its vacillation and indecision that brought about so many Congress failures in the Municipal elections. Men who fight shy of communalism are unfit to lead a nation, and should be thrown out of office. The only Party today which can bring about this consummation is the Bombay Congress Socialist Party. The Party from now onwards should concentrate on the "seizure of power" in the B. P. C. C. at its general elections in October next, and this can only be achieved by ceaseless and untiring work. Let the Party's slogan for the next few months only be,—"Towards October"!—Yours, etc.

INDEPENDENT SOCIALIST.

JEWELLERY STOLEN

House-Breaking In Broad Day Light At Grant Road

A very daring house-breaking and theft of jewellery and silverware valued at Rs. 2,000 was committed in broad daylight on Thursday at Grant Road one of the busiest centres in the city.

The news of the robbery has caused a stir among the residents in Lamington Road, as only two days ago another flat occupied by a Parsi family in Lamington Road was burgled, and property worth Rs. 1,000 was stolen.

The culprits in both cases are reported to have chosen a time during the day, when the flats were temporarily left unattended.

On Thursday, Mr. Manjunath Ganesh Koppiker, an Assistant Accountant of the Bank of India residing in Panalal Terrace at Grant Road, locked up his flat at 9-30 a.m. and went on duty. At about 3-30 p.m., some neighbours noticed that the padlock had been wrenched off the door and the room had been entered into by some person.

JEWELLERY STOLEN.

Mr. Koppikar was informed, and on his arrival, he found jewellery and silverware kept in Webster Dictionary-shaped jewel box had been stolen. The whole flat had been ransacked and things were lying all over the place.

It appears that eight days ago, Mrs. Koppiker left Bombay on a pilgrimage, and since then, there was no one left in charge of the place. Apparently taking advantage of this fact, the thieves entered the flat somewhere between 1-30 p.m. and 3-30 p.m. and ransacked the whole flat.

NO ARRESTS STILL.

A complaint was made to the Lamington Road Police and Inspector Sawant with Superintendents Klein and Smith visited the place and made inquiries. No arrests have been made so far.

GOAN EMIGRANT SITUATION AND RELIEF MEASURES

(Continued from page 6).

consequently backward. The former has overcome the superstitious beliefs of Devadasi System while the latter still believes it to be the religious and compulsory duty of a Devadasi to be a prostitute. It is in connection with the work done by our institution regarding this section of our community that we are going to report to you."

If the doctor will permit me to say so, his statement is not supported by the actual socio-economic conditions existing amongst the class in whose behalf he is speaking. In the first place, "Devadasi" is a terminological innovation that has recently been borrowed from the South and has no reference to the coercion either of quasi-religious customs or superstition that could enforce the "life of shame". The Goan "colountes" or temple-bagadere secondly, are a cultured class and the majority of them living in this city finance the Samaj. The are economically well established and if some of them drift into the ancestral profession as well as the musical one, they do it under the stress of economic necessity. Surely, terms like 'rescue work', 'vigilance' and 'reclamation' are applicable only to the brothel-inmates and victims of the commercialised vice.

It is necessary to point out the distinction because the Committee's money could be better spent on the really destitute and distressed and one would like to express one's doubt about the existence of any provision in the Bill about financing schemes of moral crusades like Dr. Mulgaonkar's especially when his Samaj has, for years, been carrying on these activities with funds liberally contributed by the clan. Moreover, there are other classes of Goa Hindus who are entitled to receive relief and the Committee would do well to take on Hindu representatives on its executive personnel and distribute relief on a more satisfactory and representative basis. One has no doubt the Committee can easily overcome misunderstanding and opposition with a reorientation of its administrative policies.

LANDSLIP TAKES TOLL OF 4 LIVES

JUBBULPORE, Jan. 31.

News has reached here from Katni that owing probably to the recent rains a landslip occurred yesterday in one of the quarries there with fatal results. It appears workmen were engaged in excavations in the quarry when the earth caved in, burying four men.

The rescue party's desperate efforts failed to extricate the men before they succumbed under the debris.—A. P.

DISTRESS IN KANARA

Need For An Unofficial Committee Of Inquiry

(By R. R. Diwakar)

I have already acquainted the readers of this journal with the fact that a special officer has been appointed for inquiring into the condition of the garden lands in the three talukas of Siddapur, Sirsi and Yellapur in Kanara District. Now I have come to know that S.t. S. N. Keshwain who is the president of the Rayats' Association of these three talukas has addressed a representation to the Enquiry Officer.

The most relevant and important portions of the representation relate to the agricultural distress in those parts and are purported to be as follows.

Economic Conditions

Speaking of economic conditions the President says, that the situation has been described sufficiently accurately by Mr. Collins in his introduction to his Settlement Report (1926) but that whatever favourable conditions were obtaining at that time on account of high prices are not, unfortunately, in existence to-day. Owing to a sudden fall of prices since the year 1929-30 it has been difficult for the gardenholder even to meet the cost of cultivation.

The paying power of the ryot is being diminished every year with the result that the gardener is finding it almost impossible to keep his gardens in a fit condition. The outturn is, therefore, going down. If this state of things continues, the betelnut industry will collapse. Today the cost of cultivation per acre comes to Rs. 164 while the income therefrom is only Rs. 153. This may vary a little from place to place but that is the average condition throughout. (The President has annexed to his representation a detailed table enumerating the income and expenditure per acre).

The Handicaps.

While detailing the difficulties under which the gardener is labouring, the president has drawn the attention of the officer mainly to the very bad state of communications in the interior of the talukas which are wholly covered by forests. Many parts of the three talukas are untouched by any roads and all things have to be carried as head-loads In the monsoons especially Herur, Hulekal and such other portions are cut off by swift-flowing streams for months together and the inhabitants there have to pay from twice to thrice the price for commodities of daily necessity. Marketing the produce also suffers heavily on account of bad communications.

The President suggests that there should be a central Marketing Board so that better prices may be realised.

Debts And Rents.

The debts of the ryots have increased by leaps and bounds. This statement is justified by the returns of the Co-operative Credit Societies and the ryots have not been able to give the instalments due from them. Rents too have gone down. The Record of Rights is not the real gauge for knowing this, says the President. During the last few years most of the landholders have not been able to realise their rents and the number of assistance suits has leaped up by a good percentage.

Depopulation & Deterioration

The President further calls the attention of the oificer to the decrease of population and the deterioration of land, destruction of crops by wild beasts and of village cattle by tigers.

Finally the President appeals for a substantial reduction of revenue and for measures to ameliorate the condition of the garden-cultivators.

It is needless for me to add that the President intimately knows the affairs of these three talukas as he is himself a landholder and a resident of Sirsi. Being the President of the Ryots' Association, he is occupying a position of confidence. His words ought to carry more weight than those of others. His statements substantiate every thing that I wrote about this unfortunate industry.

It is now for the people to judge if merely an Enquiry Officer would be able to do much when the Government is pressed for revenue. I would again urge that an enquiry by an unofficial committee alone will be able to meet the situation.

India's Status In London Agreement

Jinnah Raises Question Of Reciprocity

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31.

Mr. Jinnah, the Leader of the Independent Party in a press statement refers to yesterday's debate on the Indo-British Trade Agreement and says: "My view was that under article 4 of the Agreement, India did not occupy the same position as a matter of right 'vis a vis' any British authority dealing with tariffs, as the interests in the U.K. would occupy 'vis a vis' our Tariff Board.

BHORE'S EXPLANATION

Sir Joseph Bhore in his concluding speech by way of a final reply said as follows:—

"Then my friend Mr. Jinnah was also very perturbed about reciprocity in this particular matter."

"You have given those people the right, have you got a similar right to go and represent your case before a corresponding authority in the U.K.? asked Mr. Jinnah.

Any authority? I say, the corresponding authority. I say, yes and an emphatic "yes."

IMPORT DUTIES ACT

Continuing the statement Mr. Jinnah says, "Then I asked Sir Joseph Bhore as to which was the clause of the Import Duties Act and he referred me to the Import Duties Act of 1932. Clause 2. sub-clause 3, which runs as follows: "The Committee shall, as soon as may be after the commencement of this Act take into consideration provisions of this Act and shall from time to time, take into consideration any representation which may be made to them with respect to matters on which under the provisions of this Act action may be taken on a recommendation by the Committee and may make recommendations to the Treasury with respect to matters aforesaid."

Sir Joseph said emphatically that we have got similar rights under the Import Duties Act.

LET THE PUBLIC JUDGE

I leave the public to judge from the terms of the Indo-British Trade Agreement and the statute quoted above as to whether the Government of India have given a fair reply. I do so, as I had no opportunity to pursue the matter further on the floor of the House.

Demonstration Against J. P. C. Report

Bombay Congress' Clarion Call To All Parties To Co-operate To Make Function Of Feb. 7 Success

The General Secretaries of the B.P.C.C. have issued the following press statement:—

The President of the Indian National Congress has fixed the 7th of February (Thursday) as a day for countrywide demonstrations against the J.P.C. Report. The resolution to be passed on that day at mass meetings has already been published. As the J. P. C. report has been almost universally condemned by all sections of political opinion in this country, it is expected that all parties will join hands with the Congress in organising an effective opposition to that report.

The Council of the B.P.C.C will soon chalk out a detailed programme of demonstrations for the day. We have already approached a number of parties and associations with a request to join us in the proposed demonstrations and particularly in the public meeting.

We earnestly appeal to all political parties and business organisations in the city to co-operate with us in demonstrating an effective opposition to the J. P. C. report in terms of the resolution suggested by the Congress President.

Public bodies that are willing to join their auspices with the B.P.C.C. for the public meeting should kindly communicate their intention to us as early as they can to enable us to make final arrangements about the demonstrations.

The citizens of Bombay must not have forgotten the almost unparalleled demonstrations in the city on the occasion of the boycott of the Simon Commission. We have not the slightest doubt that on February 7, citizens of all shades of political opinion will rally round the Congress flag and voice their extreme resentment at the J.P.C. report. The whole city must stand as one man and reject the so-called reform proposals embodied in the J.P.C. report.

The following resolution will be passed at the mass meeting on that day. Copies of this resolution printed in all the languages of the city will be distributed broadcast in all parts of the city:

RESOLUTION.

"This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay condemns the proposed constitutional changes as conceived in a spirit of Imperialist domination and economic exploitation and discloses no intention of transferring real power to the people of India. This meeting places on record its considered opinion that it prefers to continue the struggle for Swaraj under the present constitution, and calls upon the popular representatives in the Legislatures to reject the proposed scheme."

TO

THE LEGAL PROFESSION OF BOMBAY

I am sure that you have very definite ideas about the present divorce laws, as well as the oft repeated criticism concerning the inadequate jury system still in operation in this country and in England.

I believe that every attorney-at-law in this country is very much concerned with these two legal problems, and therefore, I am taking the liberty of calling to your attention the splendid work of the late John Galsworthy whose book, written just before his death, deals so squarely with both the jury problem and the inconsistency of the divorce laws.

This book "Over the River" is the story of the innocent friendship of a man and a woman, both of whom were made to suffer the full penalty of prevailing laws as well as having their futures ruined by the "circumstantial decision" of a jury.

"Over the River" has been made into a splendid moving picture starring Diana Wynyard with a cast including Colin Clive, Jane Wyatt, Frank Lawton, Reginald Denny and others. It was directed by James Whale and adapted by R. C. Sheriff. The divorce trial and courtroom scenes were produced with the aid of one of the leading London Barristers. The jury address of the attorney for the plaintiff is one of the gems of motion picture realism.

I certainly think this is a picture that no one in the legal profession will want to miss. It opens at the Pathe Theatre to-morrow for special Engagement.

Sincerely yours,
ALEX HAGUE.

CHARTER FOR BRITISH EXPLOITATION

Seth Mathuradas Says London Agreement Will Shake Confidence Even In Protected Industry

(From Our Correspondent.)

NEW DELHI, January 29.

Sheth Mathradas Vassanji, representative of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, opposed the Agreement in a maiden speech on Tuesday, pointing out the constitutional and political objections, which would condemn the arrangement in any self-respecting country. The Treaty was signed without any reference to Indian interests, despite repeated requests from the Federation of Indian Merchants' Chamber for consultation, and in spite of the precedent of the Indo-Japanese Pact. Even, the Ottawa Pact was arrived at, after negotiations had been conducted by the Indian representatives.

WORSE THAN OTTAWA.

The Treaty was no continuation of Ottawa principles as claimed by the Commerce Member, since even Ottawa had given some "quid pro quo", and it applied only to a limited number of articles. But this was an unlimited charter of exploitation for the British manufacturers, and without any consideration in return. India being bound under this treaty always to give preference to competing British goods, she will have to surrender her right to protect her own industries.

SACRIFICE WITHOUT CONSIDERATION.

The universal obligation to impose differential duties on British goods, and also the condition that those duties could not be reduced, made it impossible for India, to negotiate any other trade treaty with other countries, trade with whom might be more advantageous to India, or who might be prepared to grant India other substantial advantages.

This was great sacrifice without any consideration in return. By showing a nominal solicitude for the Revenue needs of India, but requiring at the same time that the measure of protection to Indian industries must be such and no more than would equate the prices of imported goods with a fair selling price of Indian made goods, Mr. Mathradas considered that the door was left open to the system of countervailing excise duties which must be objected to, not only on grounds of sacrificing needlessly the interests of the Indian consumer, but also because, they would defeat even the revenue needs of the Government. Mr. Mathradas was aware of the existence of the Safeguarding Act, but held that that act being due to expire on March 31 next, and it being aimed at countries like Japan and not against Britain who controlled our shipping, banking, and currency, the Governor-General-in-Council could not be depended upon to safeguard Indian industries against British competition, in the face of this treaty.

ALL GIFTS AND NO RETURNS

The provision of this treaty which required that the Government of India would have to review at the instance of the British Government or of the British manufacturers any existing protective duty, even within the period of guaranteed protection, and to consider if that treaty was appropriate, not only violated the Fiscal Autonomy Convention, but would make the fortunes of Indian industries under protection extremely shaky for no capital would be invested in an industry which had no assurance of protection being maintained even for the statutory period guaranteed by law.

Finally, Mr. Mathradas characterised the clauses which dealt with the British Government's obligations in return as astounding, in as much as they gave nothing to India and took everything from us.

Bringing Town And Villages Into Closer Touch

(Continued from page 12.)

about a century ago into a purely agricultural country.

If the economic condition of the people is to be ameliorated it is necessary for us to find ways and means of increasing the variety and the number of occupations to engage profitably the talents that are available. Hence the purpose of this newly-formed Association is to stem the current from the village to the town, and reverse it back to return to the village the entrepreneur and expert type of the mind which has deserted it and to open up avenues of gainful occupations for all.

NO GOING BACK TO OLD

In this Association we do not propose to go back to the old. There is no ancestor worship attached to our programme. We desire to replace the towns in the proper economic relationship with the villages for the satisfactory production of wealth by coordination of the factors of production—the producer, the financier, the middleman and the carrier. The production functions require to be decentralised if we are to avoid the evils of the capitalistic dispensation. The other functions of finance and exchange require centralisation.

In the eagerness to avoid the attendant evils of capitalism we ought not to try the same methods of capitalism with slight variations, hoping such evils will be avoided by simple changes in form. Our aim should be to remodel our whole economic organisation on such a basis as would make it impossible for exploitation. As long as the machinery is the same, if we are simply depending on the idealism of the men at the helm, we are running a grave risk. The Indian genius has ever been to create organisations which are impersonal and self-acting. Merely socialisation of the functions will not solve our problem.

In Russia to-day this method is being tried. One of the evils of capitalistic production is to convert human being into machinery of production. Socialisation of production does not meet this evil. Our productive system should be such as to elicit the best in man. That can only be done when the initiative of production is left to individuals. In socialised production the initiative is with a small group of individuals who lay down the policies and control the administration.

"HYDRA-HEADED MONSTER"

If we can make the producer an individual unit by decentralisation of production, we guarantee his individuality. The main difference between socialistic production and capitalistic production will vanish the moment self-centred individuals come into power, and the hydra-headed monster will once again assert itself. So the danger of the socialistic state being converted into a highly centralised capitalistic state is ever present. We are apt to be led away into accepting everything Russian by the fact that unemployment has been practically banished from the Soviet regime. A generation is hardly a unit in the history of a nation and the Soviet experiment is not even as old as that, hence we have to bear in mind that Russia is still in the crucible, and she cannot yet be cited as an authority. While the socialist may point towards Russia the capitalist may well point towards the United States where unemployment had not assumed the proportions of a problem until a few years ago in spite of over half a century of capitalism.

Although we advocate centralisation of finance and marketing, with the full knowledge that they have in themselves the seeds of capitalism, yet, we do so as we are aware that by the nature of things these functions are restricted to a few, and in themselves they contain the necessary correctives against exploitation. If production is decentralised the financier will, if he speculates too rashly, end in bankruptcy or suicide. These functions may well be performed in a centralised manner co-operatively or by the state. In the West centralisation is the key note of production. Even in religion we find one man, as the vicar of Christ, states what is right or wrong for everybody.

AVOIDING CENTRALISATION

With these historical facts before us we are starting this new Association to avoid centralisation of production. With us, every programme has to be formulated by the agents for themselves. Our agents will choose the area which they can serve best and will draw up their own scheme of work. The Central Office does not dictate a uniform plan for everybody. The efficiency with which the Association will function will be the sum total of the efficiency of the agents composing the executive unit. During the time which will have to elapse before our organisation is complete, the Central office has indicated certain items which can be profitably carried out by everybody.

But this immediate programme is not our comprehensive plan. As we go along gathering momentum we hope to touch every walk of life. We have, however, no intention of developing any producing centres of our own. Wherever there is a blacksmith's anvil, or a potter's wheel, or a carpenter's bench, these will form our equipment. We shall be helping these producers to produce better and to adjust their products to meet the demand.

We wish to make the articles produced take their stand in the open market on their own merits. Of course, this may not be possible immediately; but any industry which can stand on its own leg and which is deserving of our help should be able to do so within a reasonable time.

I hope the reader will understand that it is not possible for us to advocate, or aim at, low prices which do not provide an adequate return to the producer allowing for experiment and research. Low prices in themselves may be due to various causes—elimination of waste, utilisation of by-products and sweat labour. The first two will deserve careful attention, but the last is not the one to be advocated. To increase efficiency we shall do all in our power to utilise mechanical aids which will not lend themselves to the exploitation of others: nor should they be such as to increase indolence.

USE OF BY-PRODUCTS.

As regards the utilisation of by-products, we need the help of expert scientists who have not merely studied the technique of it but are also capable of applying their knowledge to the best advantage taking into consideration local conditions. In time to come the Association hopes to have such men on its staff who will help the village producers to better their productions.

If the prices are high because of a large number of middlemen, it would be necessary to eliminate such of them as are not performing any useful function.

As we hold that centralised production leads ultimately to exploitation, it is not contemplated at this stage to help organised industries. If our individual units of production, when developed, can evolve a form which avoids the present-day evils, we should certainly consider it a result of evolution and welcome it.

HOW START IS MADE.

In the first place, we are starting with such household items as the diet of the villager. The productions of the villages have gone down as a result of malnutrition and diseases sapping the vitality of the people. It is necessary, therefore, to infuse life-giving elements in food. At present the villagers are too poor to afford what may be considered absolutely necessary to maintain human life. Town dwellers got their nutriment from various articles of food which they consume, but when a person lives on rice alone with some pickle to enable him to swallow it down, it becomes very essential that even the little nutriment left in rice should not be disturbed by unnecessary processes in unhusking paddy.

Until our villagers' diet is well-balanced, and includes vegetables, fruits, milk products, etc., it is not too much to hope that public opinion will be against exploiting the needs of these people and snatching away the much-needed morsel from their mouths by the offer of money or setting up injurious fashions. In this connection we may be allowed to draw the attention of the leaders to the immediate programme appealing to the public to concentrate attention on the popularisation of the use of hand-pounded unpolished rice, hand-ground whole-wheat flour and village-made gur.

WANTED HONY. WORKERS.

We require agents who will be able to work honorarily or raise the necessary amount needed for the work themselves without expecting financial aid from the Central Office. In addition to this Central Office programme, the agent would be required to start on such industries as may appear to be capable of revival and improvement in his area. Such persons as are willing to work for us as agents should let us know in what area they can work, and what industries they will be able to tackle, giving us a fairly clear idea of their financial position, how much they can raise locally and how they propose to spend it.

The sort of help they can expect from the Central Office will be the dissemination of information gathered from other parts of the country and in time to come expert advice on technical matters.

We have been receiving suggestions and schemes of various kinds of industries in which we may concentrate. It is not such suggestions that we need at present, but rather ideas as to what the agent himself is willing to work up. Any suggestions that are given out by a person should be followed up with such details worked out by himself which he would be prepared to prove a success in practice.

The preparation of such schemes would entail a close study of the industries concerned, and if an agent can tackle one industry at a time and then pass on to others, when he has gained a firm footing in his area, it may be more advisable to work that way. We are not anxious for a quick mushroom like growth but we desire to lay such a foundation as will weather the storms of time."

Good News!

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Sunlight—the soap that saves money and saves labour—is now reduced in price. The high quality of the soap is the same as ever. Your clothes last longer when they're washed with Sunlight; they are washed cleaner too, and with less hard work. So don't delay: take advantage of this splendid price reduction *now*! Insist on Sunlight Soap for all your washing.

ASK YOUR DEALER FOR SUNLIGHT SOAP AT THE NEW LOW PRICE

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LEVER BROTHERS (INDIA) LIMITED

SIR HUGH STEPHENSON ON LEAVE

Hon. Mr. T. Couper To Act As Governor Of Burma

NEW DELHI, Jan. 31.

The Secretary of State for India in Council has granted leave to Sir Hugh Stephenson, Governor of Burma, for a period not exceeding four months with effect from 22nd April 1935 or subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

The King has been pleased to approve the appointment of Hon. Mr. Thomas Couper to act as Governor of Burma, during Sir Hugh Stephenson's absence.—A. P.

"Buy"-Word of the Insurance World

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wields a well deserved and powerful influence on the Insuring Public with friendly personal relationships, made through its Policy-Contracts which have proved an invaluable aid to many a widow & orphan in distress, and which stand as an embodiment of Liberal Policy—Conditions and sincere Service and full Satisfaction.

WRITE FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS TO THE MANAGER OR CHIEF AGENTS OR BRANCH SECRETARIES THROUGHOUT INDIA, BURMA, CEYLON AND MALAYA AND KENYA.

Well-Known Jamnagar Lawyer Dead

(From Our Correspondent)

JAMNAGAR, (By Mail).

Death occurred of Mr. Navalshankar Buch, one of the most popular pleaders of Jamnagar. He had a great and extensive practice and it was his special care to uphold the righteous cause. His unostentatious manners and sublime qualities had endeared him to the public.

Latest Commercial News

N. Y. COTTON MARKET REMAINS UNCHANGED

Cotton Devoid Of Interest

NARROW MOVEMENTS IN CROSS RATES

Silver Weak But Gold Steady

WHEAT FEATURELESS, LINSEED STEADY

BOMBAY, Jan 31

STEADY TONE IN NEW YORK COTTON EXCHANGE

The market was devoid of interest in absence of any fresh developments in Washington while uncertainty with regard to gold clause decision continued to curtail business to considerable extent. Despite these bearish factors undertone remains firm with little selling pressure in evidence.

CROSS RATES QUIET.

Movements were narrow and less important in Sterling Dollar rate but Franc registered gradual decline.

EASINESS IN SILVER

Silver registered a small decline though undertone was reported steady. Gold did not show any departure from its last close.

QUIET TONE IN WHEAT BUT LINSEED STEADY

Wheat market was quiet and featureless with traders awaiting developments.

Linseed prices improved on some speculative buying and covering, but business was restricted.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(May 1935.)

New York, Jan 31

Previous closing	12.42
To-day's opening	12.42
Difference	unchanged
To-day's closing	12.42
Difference	unchanged

LIVERPOOL COTTON

(May 1935.)

Liverpool, Jan 31

Previous closing	6.77
To-day's opening	6.77
Difference	unchanged
To-day's closing	6.77
Difference	unchanged

BROACH EXPECTATION

April-May ..... Rs. 249

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, Jan 31

New York cotton was devoid of interest in the absence of any fresh developments in Washington, while uncertainty with regard to the gold clause decision continued to curtail business to a considerable extent. But despite these bearish factors the undertone remained firm with little selling pressure in evidence.

Trading in May commenced at 12.42 i.e. unchanged from the previous closing The market was moderately active on some trade buying, influenced by steadier Liverpool cables, but due to lack of outside interest, prices later gave way slightly with May declining to 12.41. At this stage some covering and local buying appeared, and the market rallied to 12.43.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Jan 31

The following were the opening ranges

March (12.36/12.36) 12.37/12.37
May (12.43/12.42) 12.42/12.42
July (12.43/12.43) 12.43/12.42

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Jan 31

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m

American January (6.82) 6.81
American March (6.80) 6.77
Egyptian January (8.53) 8.52
Egyptian March (8.50) 8.54

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, Jan 31

Silver opened quiet at Rs. 62/3, 62/11 and 66/12. The market was rather depressed, owing to disappointing overnight foreign cables, and prices eased under liquidation and realising which was accentuated by unfavourable news from China, but subsequently, prices steadily rallied on covering and closed steady at Rs. 62, 62/8 and 66/12.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/14/6, 34/15/3 and 35. Traders displayed little more interest, but uncertainty continued to hamper operations. However, later in the session, banks and local interests came in as buyers, as result of steadiness of franc closed steady at Rs. 34/15, 34/15/9 and 35/0/3.

ANNUAL READING

One year Monthly details, Rs. 2. Weekly details, 1 year Rs. 10. Correct answers for 5 questions Re. 1. V. P. As. 4. Send copy of Horoscope or time and date of birth or of writing letter and approximate age. HANUMAN JOTHISHA OFFICE, Tiruttani, S. India.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, Jan 31

Previous closing	4.87 1/8
To-day's opening	4.87
To-day's closing	4.87 3/16

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, Jan 31

Previous closing	4.87 1/4
To-day's opening	4.87 1/4
To-day's closing	4.87

FRANC RATE

London, Jan 31

Previous closing	74.34
To-day's opening	74.37
To-day's closing	74.28

LONDON SILVER

London, Jan 31

The market was steady.

	Last price.	To-day's price
Forward	(24 9/16d.)	24 7/16d.
Spot	(24 11/16d.)	24 9/16d.

LONDOI. GOLD

London, Jan 31

Gold per ounce (£7-2-1) £7-2-1

BULLION

London, Jan 31

Influx (nil) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Silver Spot (24 9/16d) 24 7/16d
Gold per ounce (£7-2-1) £7-2-1

DISCOUNTS

London, Jan 31

3 months (0 5/16 to 0 3/8) 0 5/16 to 0 3/8
4 months (0 3/8 to 0 7/16 p.c.) 0 3/8 to 7/16 p.c.
6 months (0 7/16 to 0 1/2 p.c.) 0 7/16 to 0 1/2 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, Jan 31
3-30 p m

London on Bombay (1-6 5/32) 1-6 5/32
Paris on Bombay (5.60 7/8) 5.62 1/2
New York on Bombay (36.87) 36.87
Berlin on Bombay (0.92 1/2) 0.92 3/4
London on Milan (57.31) 57.46
London on Shanghai (1-5 7/8) 1-6 3/4
London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BOMBAY COTTON

Indore Operators Bought

Thursday midnight.

Trading started for Broach A/M at Rs. 250 and soon declined by about eight annas. Thereafter scattered buying operators helped the market rate again rising to Rs. 250/8. Option dealers did not seem to be eager to go in for further purchases.

Later, offices appeared as sellers and the rate again dropped to Rs. 248/12, but gradually steadied.

After the arrival of the American futures Broach A/M was being quoted at Rs. 249/8.

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, Jan 26

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 38; Highest Rs. 38/9; Lowest Rs 37/8; Closing Rs. 37/14; Clearing Rs. 38

Groundnut seeds February delivery: Opening Rs. 46; Highest Rs. 46/10; Lowest Rs. 45/12; Closing Rs. 46; Clearing Rs. 45/8

Groundnut seeds May delivery: Opening Rs 47/12; Highest Rs. 48/10; Lowest Rs. 47/6; Closing Rs. 47/14; Clearing Rs. 47/8

Cottonseeds January delivery: Clearing Rs. 27

Cottonseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 28/6; Highest Rs. 28/12; Lowest Rs 28/14; Closing Rs. 28/8; Clearing Rs. 28/8

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Jan 31

Liverpool wheat opened quiet at March 57-3/4, May 60-5/8 and July 62-5/8. The market was quiet and featureless in the absence of any important enquiry, with traders awaiting foreign developments.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Jan 31

Chicago wheat opened steady with May at 0.96. The market was quiet and featureless with traders awaiting developments.

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Jan 31

Argentine linseed opened steady with February at 12.07. Prices improved on some speculative buying and covering but business was generally very restricted with price standing at 12.10 at noon.

LONDON MARKETS

London, Jan 31

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m.

METALS.

Tin (£232 3/4 buyers £233 sellers steady) £233-3/4 buyers £234 sellers. Firm
Lead (£10 3/8 buyers £10 1/2 sellers dull) £10 3/8 buyers. No sellers steady
Electrolytic Copper (£30 1/4 to £30 1/4) £30 3/4 to £31
Glasgow Iron (£70) £70

TEA

Indian Pekoe (2-1) 1-3 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (0-10 1/2) 0-10 1/2
Ceylon higher (2-6) 2-6

JUTE

Crop Jan-Feb new crop (£17 11/16 sellers) £17 5/8 paid buyers
Dunlop Jan (unchanged) £21 1/4
February sellers
Lightning Jan (unchanged) £19 1/4
February sellers

RUBBER

Spot (6 paid buyers) 6-3/16 paid buyers
April-June (6 1/8) 6 3/8 paid

LINSEED

Linseed Bombay Jan-Feb (£12 1/2 sellers) £12 1/2 sellers
Linseed Calcutta Jan-Feb (£12 1/4 sellers) £9 9/16 sellers
Linseed La Plata Jan (£9 5/8 sellers) £15 7/8 nominal sellers
Groundnuts Coromandal Jan (unavailable) £14 7/8 nominal sellers

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, Jan 31
10-30 p m

	Rs a p
Wheat May	4 11 0
Linseed May	7 3 0

The tone was steady

GROUNDNUT MARKET EASY

Better Feeling

Bombay, Jan 31

Although prices show a decline of rupee only in the prices of groundnuts in the local market, the general feeling is better and it is expected that fairly good export business will take place. It is reported that the sales in February and March deliveries in London market of the defaulting firm were covered yesterday at £16-1-3.

Tejimandi rate for February was fixed to-day at Rs. 46/4 and there is a difference of about annas eight in quotations of February and March. No new business will take place pending the clearing on the 4th February and in the mean time most of the open business is squared up. The undertone of the market is good and there is a fairly active export enquiry.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, Jan 31

Khandesh	2,601 bales
Central India	1,451 bales.
Barsi-Nugger	1,423 bales.
Hyderabad Gaorani	449 bales.
Berar	6,183 bales.
Central Provinces	733 bales.
Dhollera	205 bales.
N W Provinces	200 bales.
Rajputana	775 bales
Sind-Punjab	4,589 bales.
Broach	93 bales0
Compta-Dharwar	116 bales
Tinnevelley and Cambodia	38 bales.
Egyptians	313 bales.
Total cotton	19,169 bales.
Wheat	4,311 cwts.
Linseed	3,308 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustard-seeds	73 cwts
Gingellyseed	714 cwts.
Groundnuts	33,410 cwts.
Castorseed	1,644 cwts.
Rice	7,235 cwts.
Myrabolloms	3,287 cwts.
Cottonseed	22,736 cwts.
Gram	3,154 cwts.
Joowar	222 cwts.
Barley	1,999 cwts
Bajree	7,458 wts.
Coal	2,019 tons.

London Stock Exchange

MORE CONFIDENT FEELING PREVAILS

Sharp Rally In Kaffirs And Giltedged Securities

TRADERS STILL NERVOUS ON WALL STREET

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, Jan 31

On the Stock Exchange, a rather more confident feeling prevailed and some good features were displayed, especially the sharp rally of Kaffirs and giltedged securities. Some surprise, however, was expressed at the result of the Blackburn Corporation, 2-3/4 per cent one million loan at 98-1/2, underwriters being left with 97 per cent of issue. The failure is attributed to the fact that the new municipal issues have been too frequent succession. Baird television shares, also electrical and musical shares strengthened on the favourable report of the Television Committee. Otherwise markets generally continued subdued owing to the approaching end account.

Commodities: Maize eased owing to bearish private estimate of Argentine surplus but rubber further recovered while cocoa, and sugar remained firm. Wall Street opened steady but traders are still nervous.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, Jan 31

3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £99 1/4

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Tuesday Jan. 22 £100 1/8
Wednesday Jan. 23 £100 1/4
Thursday Jan. 24 £100
Friday, Jan 25, £99 7/8
Monday, Jan 28 £99 3/4
Tuesday, Jan 29 £99 1/2
Wednesday Jan 30 £99

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, Jan 31

London Stock Exchange displayed better feeling on improved demand.

Giltedged securities were in more request but business generally was restricted three and half was quoted at 99 i.e. five shillings lower than previous closing.

London Exchanges opened with sterling dollar at 4.87 and then rose to 4.87-1/16 subsequent movements being narrow and less important.

Franc opened at 74.37 and then slightly fell to 74.34 later gradually easing to 74.25.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£91 7/8) £92 1/8
3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£111 3/8) £111 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£113 1/8) £113 1/8
4 per cent Funding Loan (£120 1/2) £120 5/8
3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£108 1/2) £108 1/2
4 per cent Victory Bonds (£118 3/8) £118 1/2

INDUSTRIALS

British Homestores 7 p.c. Preference cumulative (28-9) 28-9
Marks and Spencer Splits share (5 1/8) 5 1/8
Hydro Electric (dol 4 1/8) dol 4
Musical Industries (dol 31-10 1/2) dol 32-4 1/2
Princhin Johnson (dol 42) dol 42
Imperial Chemical (dol 37-7 1/2) dol 37-6
Imperial Chemical Ord (dol 10-3) dol 10-1 1/2
Woolsworth New Ford (dol 109-7 1/2) dol 109-6
Realisation 1930 (dol 83 1/2) dol 83
Dunlop Rubber (52) 51-9
University Ordinary (26-9) 26-9
Ford Motors (34-4 1/2) dol 33-4 1/2
Cables and Wireless (dol 6 3/4) dol 6 5/8
British American Tobacco (dol 125) dol 123-9
Camera 'A' (£8 1/4) £8 1/4
Imperial Tobacco Ord (142-9) 141-9
P and O S N Co Defd (19-9) 19-4 1/2
Distillers (92-9) 92
Bredrurd Dyers (10-3) 9-9
British Celonese (12-4 1/2) 12-3
J and P Coates Ordinary (67-6) 67
Courtaulds Ordinary (48-1 1/2) 48 4 1/2
Fine Cotton Spinners (8-6) 8
Western Ltd Ordinary (9-9) 9-7 1/2
Inter Nickels (23) 23 1/4
Bengal Iron and Steel (6-9) 6-6
Tata Iron and Steel (£109) £109

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£54) £53 3/4
L M S Ford (£21 3/4) £21 1/4
L N E R Defd (£7) £6 7/8
Southern Dutch (£21) £20 1/2
Landing Pass 5 per cent (£139 1/4) £138 3/4
London 'G' Stock (£92) £92 1/2

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (276-9) 281-3
Goddar New (189-9) 188-9
Moddar New (76-10 1/2) 77-6
Sub Nigei (242-6) 245
Spring Mines (186-3) 188-9
Union Corporation (147-6) 147-6

INDIAN LOANS

London, Jan 31
3-30 p m

3 per cent Indian Stock (£92) £91 1/2
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1953/60 (£99 1/2) £99
4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1949/55 (£117) £116 1/2
4 per cent New Indian 1948-55 (£119) £118 1/2
5 per cent Indian 1943/47 (£111) £110 1/2
3 per cent Indian 1942/45 (£117) £116 1/2
3 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-59 (£107) £106 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent Australian Loan (£113) £113

TEA SHARES

U S Steel Common (dol 36 1/8) dol
Empire of India and Ceylon (41) 41-3
Donaro Tea (36-7 1/2) 35

JUTE SHARES

Bangalore (£17) £17

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (23-3) 23-6
Gula Kelampong (22-6) 22-6
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (30-9) 31-6

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (£61-3) £61-3
Burma Corporation (8-9) 8-9
Rio Tintos (£15 3/4) £15 5/8
East Rand Proprietary (52-10 1/2) 52-10 1/2
Rand Mines (147-6) 146-3

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (42-6) 42-6
Anglo Persian (50) 51-3
Burma Oil (79-4 1/2) 80
Mexican Eagle (7-4 1/2) 7-4 1/2
Shell Transport (51-10 1/2) 52-6
Royal Dutch (£220) £20

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, Jan 31

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motors (dol 30 5/8) dol 30 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 10 3/8) dol 10 3/4
U S Steel Common (dol 36 1/2) dol 36 5/8
U S Steel Preference (dol 29 7/8) unquoted

LIQUIDATION OVER IN RUBBER

Further Quota Reduction

COPPER MARKET BETTER

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. A. J. Baston and Co., Liverpool:—

Rubber nervous speculative liquidation appears finished confidence returning general expectation further quota reduction will be announced next month advise buying. London says thought copper liquidation nearly finished.

Cuban Govt. To Buy Silver Bullion

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.

The Cuban Government and the Second Export Import Bank have reached an agreement similar to that last April, for the purchase, by Cuba, of silver bullion, sufficient to provide coinage of 10 million Cuban pesos.

UNIQUE FRENCH DISTINCTION FOR ALLAHABAD DEAN

ALLAHABAD, (By Mail.)

Professor Amarnath Jha, the Dean of the Faculty of Arts of the Allahabad University, has been invited to become a Corresponding Honorary member of the "Institute Literaraire-et Artistique de France."

It is a unique honour, as the number of such members is very limited and the distinction, according to the rules of the Society, is conferred only on those "selected from amongst the international intellectual aristocracy".—A. P.

NO YARD STICK FOR RECIPROCITY

(Continued from page 7).

feels called upon to offer a few general observations on the Imperial economic policy which brought it into being and rendered the work so important and desirable.

The Committee suggests that it would be a mistake for any part of the Empire to press the arguments about reciprocity to an extreme or to apply the policy from day to day with too rigid measure. If each partner is to insist upon measuring the advantages exchanged with another partner at the moment of exchange, and to refuse ever to allow what one may appear to be giving to exceed on a narrow statistical basis what the other is giving, the consequence will be that the minimum instead of the maximum benefit will be derived. The policy will only operate to the real benefit of the countries concerned if there is both trust and tolerance as between the partners

RECIPROCAL ADVANTAGES.

The Lancashire Indian Cotton Committee is well aware that in certain quarters there is a tendency to point to the course of trade in United Kingdom textiles exported to India and to argue that until conditions have been created which give that trade a fair chance of regaining some 'substantial' part at least of the very large ground which has been lost. Lancashire should withhold its co-operation in the matter of Indian cotton. In view of the Committee the policy of developing mutual trade must be pursued by each side in the full confidence that the other side will also do what it can and each party's contributions to it must be as substantial as possible in the circumstances of the moment. The Committee feels that the success of its work will necessarily fade into ineffectiveness if time goes on and no reciprocal advantage emerge on the other side of the account. Nevertheless, the members of the Committee believe sufficiently in the merits of the policy to continue their efforts with unabated energy. They hope that the coming year will witness an improvement in this respect, and they trust they will receive encouragement in this direction from those in India who are working along complementary lines towards the same goals.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, Jan 30

March 57 3/4—3/8d
May 60 5/8—
July 62 5/8—

ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, Jan 30

February 12.09—08
March 12.18—03
April 12.32—03

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, Jan. 30.

Messrs. Batliwala and Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Power and Lt. Pfd. dol 6	13
Amer. Power and Lt. 5 p.c. P.A.	11
Amer. Forn. Power Com.	4
Amer. Forn Power Gold D	56
Elec. Bond dol 5 Pfd	36
Elec Bond 6 p.c. Pfd.	41
Columbia Gas	7
Columbia Gas 6 p.c. Pfd. 'A'	58
United Corporation	2 1/2
American Tel. and Tel.	104
Western Union Telgm.	29 1/2
Radio B. Prfd.	42
Chesapeake and Ohio	42
New York Central	17 1/4
Baltimore and Ohio R. R.	11
National Distillers	26
Sperry Corporation	9
American Water Works and Elc.	57
Allis Chalmers Mfg. Co.	16
Edward G. Budd Mfg. Co.	4
Curtiss Wright Corporation	3
Goodyear Tire and Rubber Coy	22
Int. Tel. and Tel. Corporation	9
Noranda Mines Ltd.	38
United Light and Power Co. 'A'	1 1/2
Remington Rand	9
United States Steel	36 3/4
American Smelting	34
Noranda Mines	37
Int. Nickel of Canada	22 3/4
Anaconda Copper Mining	10 1/2
Cerro de Pasco Copper	40
General Motors	30 3/4
Packard Motor	5
General Electric	23
St Oil of N. J.	42
Phillips Petrol	15
Socony	13 3/4
Eaton Manufacturing	19
Chase Bank	25
National City Bank	21 3/4
National Dairy	16
Bendix Aviation	15
Studebaker	2
Alaska Juneau Gold Mining	17
Amer. Locomotive Company	16
Continental Oil Coy	17
B. F. Goodrich Company	10
Hupp Motor Car Corporation	3
Montogomery Ward and Co. Inc.	26
St. Regis Paper Company	2
United States Rubber Coy.	14

Market stagnant still waiting for decision (Gold clause case).—Steady.

New York Call Rate 1 per cent. Anaconda 10 3/8; U. S. Steel 36 5/8; General Motors 30 5/8; Int. Nickel 22 3/4; City Bank 21 3/4; Chase Bank 25 Socony 13 3/4; N. Y. Central 17 1/4; W. U. Teleg. 29 1/2; Total business 1/2 million.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, Jan. 30.

3 per cent India Sterling Loan £91 5/8.
3 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan £99 1/4
3 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1954/59 £106 3/4
4 per cent India Sterling Loan 1948/53 £110 1/2
4 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1950/55 £116 1/2
4 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1958/68 £118 1/2
5 per cent India Sterling Loan 1942/47 £117
5 1/2 per cent India Sterling Loan 1936/38 £106
6 per cent India Sterling Loan 1935/37 £103 1/2

IN WEAKNESS DEBILITY

ANÆMIA use **Deschiens' Syrup**

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Made from the purest Norwegian Oils

Beware of Attempts to Substitute Worthless Preparations.

Reactionary Move In Steels

Heavy Realising Meeting Covering

Unwieldy Broad Speculation

Bombay, Jan. 31.

It was an uneventful day on the local Stock Exchange with unsettled weather, depressing fog and occasionally clear skies, but the net result was some decline in prices.

Rumours of some action to check unwieldy broad speculation which may ultimately threaten the stability of the market, contributed for heavy long liquidation and had depressing effect. Occasional rallies on extensive covering and some speculative buying were witnessed, but throughout the session there was some uncertainty and hesitancy which checked the usual bullish fermentation.

There was a feeling of uneasiness at the opening and private reports of an urgent meeting of the Board of Directors, was considered as a signal of warning. There was absence of any important buying and prices kept on sagging under heavy long liquidation. Later on the market displayed weak tone when bull operators saved the market from a further decline. and with less selling pressure and increased buying prices rallied in Tata Steel Shares.

IMPROVED DEMAND FOR MILLS

Labour trouble in Ahmedabad Cotton Mills influenced some buying in Mill shares but weakness in Steel shares, checked any pronounced effect but there was fairly active buying in this section. Cash shares ruled dull with a limited turnover and Government securities showed sagging tendency on lower London advices.

WEAKNESS IN STEEL SHARES.

Tata Steel Dfd. shares opened to-day at Rs. 667 and Ordinary shares came in business at Rs. 141/8 against previous closing at Rs. 672/8 and Rs. 141 respectively. Prices immediately declined on increased long liquidation and Rs. 672 rate in Dfds. was the highest for the day Prices gave way to Rs. 642 when bulls supported the market and prices after improving to Rs. 657/8 closed at Rs. 652/8.

Ordinary shares collapsed to Rs. 138 but active support hardened prices to Rs. 142/8. At this level there was renewed selling pressure and prices again dropped to Rs. 138 and finally closed at Rs. 139/8.

Bombay Dyeing shares opened steady at Rs. 970 and ruled steady throughout the session. Century shares opened at Rs. 326 and declined to Rs. 322/8 but Central India shares were steady at Rs. 377.

HYDRO-ELECTRIC EASY.

There was no marked movement in Cement shares while Hydro-Electric shares weakened on realising. Hydro shares opened at Rs. 179/6 and declined to Rs. 177/8. Andhra shares opened at Rs. 1790 and closed at Rs. 1780 while Tata Power shares opened at Rs. 1550 and advanced to Rs. 1555 but increased selling depressed prices to Rs. 1547.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, Jan. 31.

100 Ahm. Ad.	310 0
500 Bom. Cotton	65 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	971 4
250 Bradbury	108 12
100 Century	322 8
100 Central India	377 8
100 Colaba	165 0
100 Coorla	115 0
100 Crescent	1 4
250 Currim	5 0
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	392 8
1 E D Sassoon	0-5-0
100 Finlay	132 8
100 Gokak	230 10
1000 Hindustan	1800 0
100 Indore	107 8
50 Kastoorchand	0 8
100 Khatau	86 4
100 Kohinoor	230 0
250 Laxmi	810 0
100 Madhavji	12 8
250 Madras United	85 0
1000 Morarji	1525 0
250 Model	72 8
50 Mysore	108 12
200 New Great	220 6
100 Osmanshahi	70 0
100 Phoenix	331 4
25 Sassoon Silk	39 0
1000 Sholapur	2750 0
50 Simplex	103 12
100 Swadeshi	250 0
100 Swan	90 0
25 Tata	20 8
500 Vishnu	1565 0
1000 Western	1035 0
BANKS.	
50-100 Baroda	108 8
25-50 Central Bank	38 4
500 Imp. Bank	1,577 8
125-500 Imp. Cont.	397 8
50-100 Ind.	120 8
5 Union	5 12
CEMENTS.	
10 Bundi	37 0
70 Gwalior	117 0
100 Indian	367 8
40 Katni Def.	1320 0
100 Katni Ord.	375 0
75 Okha	202 8
10 Punjab	25 8
100 Shahabad	365 0
70 United	73 12
INSURANCE.	
15-100 Jupiter	13 8
15-75 New India	45 4
200 Oriental	4,000 0
10-100 Vulcan	7 14
ELECTRIC.	
100 Ahmedabad Old	165 10
1000 Andhra Valley	1780 0
10 Ajmer	10 8
50 Bombay Tram	167 8
100 Bom Suburban	165 1
10 Broach	13 2
100 Karachi	230 0
100 Poona	225 0
100 Surat	181 4
100 Tata Hydro	177 8
1000 Tata Power	1547 8
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm. Prantij	866 4
100 Amr. Patty	122 8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Jan. 31.

Bombay Dyeing 970, 972, 967, 968, 971
Century 326, 323, 325, 322/8
Central India 378, 375, 377
Colaba 165
Kohinoor 230, 229, 230
New Great 218, 220/10
Simplex 103
Swadeshi 255, 252, 250
Bundi 37
Indian Cement 366, 368, 367/8
Tata Steel Dfd 667, 655, 665, 672, 651, 653, 649, 642, 657, 653, 652/8
Tata Steel Ord 141/8, 138, 142/8, 141/4, 139/8, 140, 138, 140/8, 139/8
Bombay Burma 401, 400.
Tata Hydro 179/6, 177/8
Andhra 1780, 1775, 1777, 1780
Tata Power 1550, 1555, 1545, 1547
Tram 167/8.

100 C. Province	88 0
100 Dhond Baramati	87 0
100 Gujrat	72 0
100 Mandra Bhon	94 0
100 Pachora Jamner	92 12
100 Sara Sirajgunge	95 0
500 Tapty Valley	772 8
MININGS	
10 Shivrajpur	38 4
30 Tata Steel Def.	652 8
75 Tatoa Steel Ord.	139 8
MISCELLANEOUS	
100 Alcock	210 10
50 Belapur Suga r	288 22
250 Bombay Steam	312 8
125 Bombay Burma	400 0
15 Bombay Burma Contry	127 8
8sh. Bri. Petrol	4-1-3
50 Bombay Telephone	116 4
100 Ind. Bleaching	153 12
100 Ind Radio Def	565 1
100 Ind. Radio Ordy.	515
1000 Port Canning	605 0
15 Scindia	11 8
30 Tata Construction	83 0
25 Tata Oil	24 1
PREFERENCE.	
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1367 8
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	287 8
7 p.c. Bombay Tram.	82 8
5 p.c. Central India	525 0
7 p.c. Katni 1st	153 12
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	151 4
7½ p.c. Punjab Cement	14 8
7 p. c. Tata Hydro	140 0
7½ p. c. Tata Power	1418 12
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st.	182 8
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	171 0
5½ p.c. Tata Mill	16 0
7 p.c Vishnu	660 0

DROP IN MONTREAL SILVER

Market Nervous

BOMBAY, Jan. 31.

On Wednesday Montreal Silver prices declined 29 to 35 points on nervous unloading. There was utter absence of any buying and at the close March was 29 points down at 54-25, May 35 points at 54. 65 and July 35 points at 55.45.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT.

Bombay, Jan. 31.

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 97/9
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 97/8
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 110/1
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 110
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 117/14
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 117/13

TAX FREES

4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 110/4
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 120
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 110/8
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 102/12

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES (CASH.)

3 per cent 1941 101
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 102/8
4 per cent 1943 108
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 117/2
5 per cent 1939/44 107/14
5 per cent 1940/43 109
5 per cent 1935 101/2
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 108/8
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B 102

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)

4 per cent B P T 1974 103/12
4 per cent M Deb 1974 108 b
5 per cent M Deb 1959 115
6 per cent M Deb 1954 126/8
6 per cent K P T 1956 126/8
6 1/2 per cent B I 1937 108

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government paper opened to-day at Rs. 97/11/6 and improved to Rs. 97/12/6 on scattered covering but again ruled weak on increased selling.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 30.

SAKELLARIDIS:—

January 1935..	8.53
March 1935	8.55
May 1935	8.53
July 1935	8.52
October 1935	8.48
November 1935	8.48
F.G.F. Spot	8.88

LINSEED OILS.

London, Jan. 30.

Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt. Feb. sellers 20/6.
Linseed Oil Naked London, per cwt. May/Aug. sellers 21/3.

SEEDS

London, Jan. 30.

Linseed, La Plata Hull C.I.F. ton Jan. sellers £9/12/6.
Linseed, Calcutta London C.I.F. ton, Jan./Feb. sellers £12/5/0.
Linseed, Bombay London C.I.F. ton, Jan./Feb. sellers £12/10/0.
Rapeseed, Toria (Hull/Con t) C.I.F. ton, Jan./Feb. sellers £13/15/0.
Castorseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton, Jan. sellers £13/5/0.
Cottonseed, Bombay Hull C.I.F. ton, No offers.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, Jan. 30.

Smoked sheet standard ribbed per lb., seller 6/3 16.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Jan. 30.

Silver—Market steady

Spot	24 9 16
Forward ..	24 11/16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Jan. 30.

Gold Bar Fine per oz. £7/2/1.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES

London, Jan. 30.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate, unchanged.
Bank Bills 6 months market rate, unchanged.
Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate, unchanged.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate, unchanged.
Interest Day to Day Loan, unchanged.
Interest 7 Days' Market Loan, unchanged.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Jan. 30.

T. T. London on:—

Berlin	12.22
Amsterdam	7.24-3/4
Brussels	21.01 1/2
Madrid	35.87-1/2
Milan	57.40
Berne	15.14-1/2
Paris	74.34
Prague	117.25
T.T.London on New York Closing rate	4.87-1/4

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Jan. 30.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, parcels, Jan./Feb. sellers 21/0.
Wheat, Barletta Russo, parcels, Jan./Feb. sellers 21/3.
Wheat, South Australian, parcels, Jan./Feb. sellers 23/6.

JAVA—SUGAR LONDON MARKET

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C, & F.
Calcutta per cwt, unchanged.
Bombay per cwt, „
Karachi per cwt. „

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Jan. 30.

	£
Rupee Paper, 3 1/2 per cent.	72-1/2
Indian Stock, 3 per cent. 1948 or later	91-5/8
Indian Stock, 3 1/2 per cent. 1931 or later	99-1/4
Indian Stock, 4 1/2 per cent. 1950/55	116-1/2
Consols, 2 1/2 per cent. ..	91-5/8
Conversion Loan, 3 1/2 per cent. 1961	111-1/4
War Loan, 3 1/2 per cent. 1952	108 3/8
Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90	123-1/2
Victory Bonds, 4 per cent.	118-3/8
Chartered Bank of I. A. and China	15-1/2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.) ..	130-1/2
National Bank of India ..	45
P. & O. Banking Corporation.	10-3/4

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, Jan. 31.

B. C. RATE—
T T D D 1/6 3/32
Banks selling T T D D 1/6 1/8 Jan-Feb.
Banks selling T T 1/6 3/32 Mar-Apr.
Banks selling T T 1/6 1/16 May-June
Banks buying T T 1/6 3/16 Jan-Feb.
Banks buying D D 1/6 7/32 Jan-Feb.
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 1/4 Jan-Feb.
Banks buying 3 mos 1/6 7/32 Mar-July

NEW YORK B C RATE—
T T 274 1/2
Banks selling T T 272 1/2
Banks buying T T 270 1/4

PARIS—
Banks selling D D 558
Banks buying D D 568

AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 54 3/8

JAVA—
Banks selling D D 54 1/8

JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 77 1/4
Banks buying T T 77

HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 120 1/4

SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 99 1/4

SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 156 1/2

BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 90 1/2

CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.87 1/4 30th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/5 3/4 31st inst.
Japan/London 1/2 31st inst.
Java/London 7.21 1/4 30th inst.
London/Paris 74.34 30th inst.
London/Belgium 21.01 1/2 30th inst.
London/Switzerland 15.14 1/2 30th inst
London/Italy 57.40 30th inst.
London/Berlin 12.22 30th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.39 30th inst.
London/New York 4.87 1/4 30th inst.
London/Amsterdam 7.24 3/4 30th inst

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Very Firm
Gold £7-1-8 7/2 29th inst. £7-2-1 30th inst.
Silver London Ready 24 3/4 29th inst. 24 9/16 30th inst.
Silver London Forward 24 5/8 29th inst. 24 11/16 30th inst.
Silver New York Ready 54 11/16 29th inst. 54 3/8 30th inst.
London Discounts 3 mos 3/8 p.c. 29th inst. 3/8 p.c. 30th inst.
London Discounts 6 mos 1/2 p.c. 29th inst. 1/2 p.c. 30th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.
Money:—Call 2 per cent.
3 Mos 2 1/2 per cent.
6 Mos 2 1/2 per cent.
Tone:—Firm.

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, Jan. 30.

Broach A/M. Op. 249 3/4: Highest 249 3/4; Lowest 248 1/2: Closing 249 3/4
Oomra March Op. 226 1/4: Highest 227 1/2: Lowest 226 1/4: Closing 227 1/2
Oomra May Op. 226 1/2: Highest 227 1/2: Lowest 226 1/2: Closing 227 1/2
Bengal March Op. 155: Highest 155 1/2: Lowest 154 1/2: Closing 154 3/4.
Bengal May Op. 157 3/4: Highest 158: Lowest 157 1/2: Closing 157 1/2.
Teji-Mandi for Broach A/M. 1935 (31-3-35) Rs. 17.
Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-2-35) Rs. 9 1/4

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES:

New York—Liverpool:—Liverpool New York May 132, at Cross Rate 4.87 1/4.
Bombay—Liverpool:—Broach A/M. 1935 251—Liverpool May 1935 6.77 Rs 43 3/4 at Exchange 1/6.
Bombay—New York:—Broach A/M. 1935 251—New York May 12.42 Rs. 32 1/2 at Cross Rate 4.87 1/4.

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 29th January	13,733
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1934	804,150
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	780,559
Increase	23,591

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, Jan 30

May 0.96 1/8 plus 1 1/8c
July 0.88 1/4 plus 7/8c
September 0.86 7/8 plus 1c.

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, Jan. 31.

The local silver market again suffered a big decline on easier London and American advices. Expectations of removal of import duty influenced heavy selling in the present settlement and there was no buyer. Prices declined to Rs. 61/10 but later on improved to Rs. 62 on short covering. Fagan delivery was quoted at Rs. 66/6. The gold market was quiet but steady with a moderate business.

	Rs. a. p.
Ready silver	61 12 0
Ready settlement	62 4 0
2nd settlement	66 6 0
Ready gold	34 15 0
1st settlement	34 15 6
2nd settlement	35 0 0

DECLINE IN NEW YORK SILVER

Absence Of Buying

BOMBAY, Jan. 31.

Spot Silver prices were reduced 3/8 cents to 54 1/8 cents on Wednesday in New York owing to absence of any important buying.

LONDON METALS.

London, Jan. 30.

	£
Copper Braziers	40-1/2
Yellow Metal	34-1/8
Spelter Hard Indian Brands..	12-3/8
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge..	12-3/4
Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F.O.B.	232-1/2

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Jan. 31.

Following a rise of 4 points in New York cotton futures the local market opened to-day at Rs. 250 for Broach A/M. delivery and advanced to Rs. 250/12 on buying by Bazar operators. Later on there was heavy long liquidation on reports of strike in Ahmedabad Mills which will have some adverse effect on consumption over cotton. The market is fluctuating within a narrow range and there is no room for every big movement in the near future

Liverpool market was steady at unchanged prices. The local market was steady and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M Rs. 249/4
Oomra March Rs. 227/4
Oomra May Rs. 227/4
Bengal March Rs. 154/4
Bengal May Rs. 156/12

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, Jan 31

	Extra Sprine	Sup	Fine	FG	Good
M G—					
Bengal U P	... 163	160	157	154	
Panjab	... 163	160	157	154	
Rajputana	... 163	160	157	154	
Oomra No. 3	240	237	234	230	...
C P No. 1	256	253	251	246	...
C P No. 2	247	244	241	237	...

READY COTTON SALES

Bombay, Jan 31

108 G G Kesha and Co Khandwa 10 on
51 Kotak and Co Karanja 232 1/2
100 Bombay and Co Ellichpur 234
70 Langli and Co Baramati 236 5/8
101 Colaba Land Amraoti old 196 1/4
100 Toyomankwak Katol 23 on
100 Kotak and Co Telhara 4 on
95 Breul and Co Shegaon 230 1/2
377 Toyomankwak Jalna 4 on
200 Toyomankwak Sailu 4 on
100 N Rajaram Devalgaon 4 on
200 Toyomankwak Partur 4 on
400 Toyomankwak Sawdha 3 1/2 on

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Jan 31

	Old	New
Bengal Superfine ..	...	173
Bengal Fine	...	164
Bengal F G	...	160
Sindh-Punjab Fine	...	163
Sindh-Punjab F G	...	159
Wardha-Hingt		...243/45
Nagpur/Savner	...	245 47
Pundhurna	...	238
Yeotmal	...	237
Arvi	..	237
Ellichpur	...	233/35
Amraoti-Berar	...	231
Khamgaon	...	233/235
Mulkapur	..	230
Khandesh	212	227/29
Jalna/Sailu	..	227/29
Broach Fine	252	
Punjab/American	...	285
Punjab/American mix.	...	270
Cambodia	320/325	...
Miraj Sangli	245/260	...
Compta Good	260/270	...
Bagalkot	240	...
Kampala	405	...
Busoga	402	...
Jinja	400	...

SHRI MAHAJAN ASSOCIATION LTD

The following rates prevailed in the market on 31st day of January 1935.

Broach Fully Good Quality Vaidas

(B.T.)	April-May	1934-35
10-30	Rs.	253/12
12-30	Rs.	252/8
2-30	Rs.	253/4
4-30	Rs.	252/4

April-May
Highest 254
Lowest 251/12

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, Jan 31

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY
Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year
Khandesh	2,601	109,408
Central India	1,451	28,541
Barsi and Nagar	1,423	48,806
Hyderabad Gaorani	449	15,739
Berar	6,183	132,589
Central Provinces	733	26,865
Total Oomras	12,840	361,948
Dholera	205	73,098
N W Provinces	200	21,411
Rajputana	775	7,662
Sind-Punjab	4,589	173,177
Broach	93	8480
Coompta and Dharwar	116	27,549
Westerns-Northerns	...	20,534
Cocoanada	...	105
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	38	27,195
Persian	...	2,188
American	...	5,700
Egyptian and African	313	94,248
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	4
Total	19,169	823,319

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept to 24th Jan.

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year
Europe	1,245	145,316
Japan and China	10,462	340,997
Coast Ports	278	8,581
Up-country by Rail	...	79,149
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	45,066
Total	11,985	619,142

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1934-35	1933-34
Receipts to date 30-1-35	3711000	6120000
Receipts yesterday 30-1-35	5000	17000
Exports to date 30-1-35	2928000	4961000
Stock at Ports 25-1-35	2917000	3833000
Stock at Interior Towns 25-1-35	799000	2061000
Stock at Liverpool 25-1-35	909000	992000
Visible Supply 25-1-35	6493000	8653000
Quantity in sight 25-1-35	6137000	9160000
Quantity out of Sight 25-1-35	5260000	7360000

LITTLE SOUTHERN SELLING

Hopes Of Constructive Result Of Trade And Government Conference

OPERATORS HOLD ALOOF

BOMBAY, Jan. 31.

All the markets in America continue colourless pending the decision of Supreme Court regarding the "Gold Clause" and a clearer outlook in the industrial situati on. Constructive result is expected from the conference between trade interests and the U. S. Government.

Cotton market was fairly steady with some trade buying. There was less offering from the South and spot basis firm. Prices closed at a small rise of 5 points, otherwise the session was featureless and professional operators are holding aloof.

The New York cotton futures market was dull and featureless pending the decision of the Supreme Court. Operators are awaiting developments. There was some trade buying which resulted in a small rise of 5 points. Southern selling was less and basis were firm.

It is expected that the result of the conference between trade interests and the Government will be constructive. Small stocks of American cotton in foreign countries are likely to influence large export demand. Outside growths which were competing American cotton are now comparatively dear and it is anticipated that large quantities of American cotton will go into actual consumption during the remaining period of the present season.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York cotton futures market opened at a rise of 5 points with May 12.43. There was scattered trade buying which resulted in a further rise of one point and May was quoted 12.44. which was the highest level for the day. Later on there was some liquidation which depressed prices by 4 points from the highest level and May was quoted 12.40. During the afternoon session the market was steady and finally closed at a net rise of 4 to 7 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 12.60c.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly steady and owing to absence of selling pressure closed at a rise of 4 to 6 points. Spot cotton prices improved 5 points at 12.57c.

LOAN BUSINESS.

The "Commerce and Finance" writes:—

"A favourite topic of discussion among cotton men of late has been the question of whether the Government is likely to continue during the coming season the practice of extending loans to growers on the cotton they produce. It is suggested in some quarters that this policy may be abandoned or loans may be made next season at a lower figure. But whether or not the present policy is applied to next season's production there is no expectation that the cotton by which current loans are backed will be precipitately liquidated. Unless world demand proves surprisingly large during the coming year, therefore, the Government may be compelled to remain in cotton business for some time to come."

The Liverpool cotton futures market was steady at the opening on Wednesday and May delivery was quoted 2 points up at 6.76. There was scattered hedge-selling which was taken up trade and the undertone of the market was good. There was a marked absence of any selling and long liquidation was over. Later on near months firmed up owing to smallness of stocks and there was considerable calling by mills and month-end fixing of prices sellers were cautious and the market was firm which resulted in a rise of 3 to 6 points for near months but distant deliveries closed at a rise of one point only. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range and New York opening advices were steady. Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 6 points at 7.07d. per lb

INDIAN COTTON.

There was active demand for East Indian cotton which in the absence of any selling resulted in a rise of 5 points. At the close January was quoted 5.94, March 5.93 and May 5.93.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures market was dull and featureless. There was scattered business and prices fluctuated within a narrow range. Sakels futures closed at a decline of 4 points to unchanged. Spot Sakel cotton prices were 2 points down at 8.88. Uppers futures were steady and closed unchanged to 2 points up. Spot Upper cotton prices improved 2 points at 7.86d. per lb.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was dull and prices remained steady. Sakels futures closed unchanged to one point while Ashmounis futures gained 5 points for distant months but near months were 2 points down with February 13.50.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N. Y. May Highest (11-44 a.m.)	12.44+.00
N. Y. May Lowest (11-05 a.m.)	12.40—.02
Liverpool May Highest (3-15 p.m.)	6.77+.03
Liverpool May Lowest (10-1 a.m.)	6.75+.01

Messrs Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool—New York cables—Tickers save Secretary of Treasury and Attorney General have agreement on Government action to forestall any economic disturbances arriving from adverse Supreme Court decision.

Liverpool.—Advance owing to a generally better feeling in the United States of America. Spinners have fixed the price of a considerable quantity of "call" cotton. Sellers are very cautious owing to fear of a squeeze in near months.

New York.—Market quiet. South small sellers. Trade absorbing contracts. Market awaiting developments Washington

New York.—Constructive result expected from the trade interests in conference with the Government. Small stock of American abroad strongly indicating export improvement. Much of recent buying has been from the trade. Liquidation appears over. We favour purchases.

New York.—Better undertone due to no pressure to sell but there were only few buyers. Market awaiting developments.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Jan. 30.

March 1935..	12.37+05
May 1935	12.42+04
July 1935	12.44+05
October 1935	12.35+06
December 1935	12.42+07
January 1936	12.42+07
Middling Spot	12.60+05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Jan. 30.

March 1935..	12.37+05
May 1935	12.42+04
July 1935	12.45+06
Middling Spot	12.57+05

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET.

New York, Jan. 30.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) 10.1/4.

NEW YORK.

New York, Jan. 30.

New York 10-55 a.m.—

March 1935	12.37
May 1935	12.42
July 1935	12.41
New York Noon Call—	
March 1935	12.37
May 1935	12.43
July 1935	12.44

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Jan. 30.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	5,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	11,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	9,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 30.

	10-12 a.m. Quotations.	To-day's Price.
January 1935 ..		6.84+08
February 1935 ..		6.82+06
March 1935	6.79	6.81+04
April 1935		6.79+04
May 1935	6.76	6.77+03
June 1935		6.75+03
July 1935		6.73+03
August 1935 ..		6.70+03
September 1935 ..		6.67+03
October 1935 ..		6.64+02
November 1935 ..		6.62+01
December 1935 ..		6.62+01
January 1936 ..		6.61+01
Middling Spot ..		7.07+06

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Jan. 30.

BROACH:—	
Fully Good (Good Staple) ..	5.83
Fine (Good Staple)	5.98
Superfine (Good Staple) ..	6.13
C. P. OOMRA:—	
Fine (No. 1 Staple)	5.86
Superfine (No. 1 Staple) ..	6.01
Choice (No. 1 Staple) ..	6.16
BENGAL:—	
Good	3.94
Fully Good	4.04
Fine	4.14
SCINDE:—	
Fully Good	4.01
Fine	4.14
Superfine	4.24

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BOMBAY: FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1935

Bringing Town And Into Closer Touch

OBJECTS OF A.-I. VILLAGE INDUSTRIES' ASSOCIATION

Production Of Wealth By Co-Ordinating Factors Of Production

Mr. Kumarappa's Appeal To Get Honorary Workers For Rural Uplift

Mr. J. C. Kumarappa writes as under on the rural uplift scheme undertaken by the A.-I. V. I. Association:—

"The resolution passed at the last Indian National Congress to establish an All-India Village Industries Association has focussed the attention of the country for the time being on the villages. We had almost forgotten that rural India is India itself and that the urban section of India is simply an accompaniment of rural India. We have often been glibly talking about reconstruction without remembering the fact that reconstruction connotes building on old foundations. Hence it is essential for us to study our past history carefully to see what pitfalls to avoid and on what rock foundations we can build.

It is important that we should note the difference in other countries before we can adopt their programme "in toto" in a country like ours. Western civilization which may be said to have begun with Greece was predominantly a city civilization, as even our present word "politics" indicates. That civilization trickled down from Royal Courts which set the pace of fashions and standards of living. Under that economic order the centres of production are generally towns and cities.

RESULT OF LACK OF COMBINED EFFORTS.

The individual loses his bargaining power because of his helplessness and lack of combined effort, and ultimately he sinks into unemployment and dire need, while the producing organisations suffer from labour disputes and disorganisation. The vertical and horizontal combination leads to monopolies which fix prices and control the market in a wasteful manner. The result of these methods has been to reduce the rural areas into producing raw materials at the pleasure of the cities.

In our own country our forefathers have tried to grapple with problems which are very similar to those that we are faced with at present. We have evidence of this in such institutions as the joint family system, fragmentation of land and caste system, which at present are noted for the evils that they have produced. Joint family system was a means of toning down competition, checking accumulation of wealth and extremes of poverty. In case of fragmentation of land, at a time when the land was the main source of wealth, it checked the most fertile lands being acquired by speculators. Each farmer posssesed pieces of fertile soil, medium soil and bad soil, and if any farmer wished to dispose of the fertile soil, he had to obtain the consent of the rest of the village. Such conditions exist even to this day.

CASTE SYSTEM.

Similarly the caste system prevents an onrush of competitive forces into what might be a paying occupation for the time being. Without such a check at present, witness the manner in which new professions get overcrowded in a short time by the eagerness of a few to get rich quickly. This would not have been possible under our old conditions. The system of payment in kind to the artisans of the village ensured every man getting his minimum requirements and led to a broader distribution of production, Production was decentralised. The towns and cities were simply distributing agents performing certain selected economic functions such as finance, exchange and transport.

Thus we see that a civilization based on these principles will centre round the village as the base, and the economic organisation will be calculated to check exploitation, accumulation of wealth and provide employment for all and banish dire poverty. Individual greed will be curbed. Western writers have failed to appreciate the important role played by our institutions in the economic world. Freedom to individual does not mean unlimited license to do all things without restraint. Sure it is that caste system and joint family system have checked individual ambition and eliminated the possibilities of Rothschilds and Rockfellers. These two systems have no doubt operated in a way not contemplated by the originators, but nevertheless we cannot afford to ignore the useful functions they have performed. We do not stand for exploitation or unlimited accumulation of wealth or unrestrained competition even to-day.

PREY TO WESTERN METHODS.

Within the last few centuries our Indian villages have slowly fallen to a prey to the introduction of Western methods of production. Every industry, if it is to be dynamic, has to have its entrepreneur, the expert and the drugs, and the prices the articles fetch will have to provide for the services of all these. Unfortunately the first two classes of producers have deserted the village, and have migrated into towns seeking professional or clerical employment, leaving the routine worker to work out his own salvation and the production itself has changed and is changing rapidly into the production of raw materials for the factories abroad.

The food crops are yielding place to money crops and payment in kind is being supplanted by money economy. The industries which were at one time the basis of the wealth of India have slowly died out, and even such occupations as catered for the every-day needs of the people for clothing, shelter and foods, have decayed and imports from abroad are suppiying our primary needs. Thus we find in our country to-day an eccentric maladjustment of production. The towns have become merely the intermediaries between the raw material producers in our villages and the factories abroad and the better endowed individuals have become middlemen and commission agents.

OCCUPATIONS DISAPPEAR.

As we have already noticed one of the main reasons for the poverty of the villages is the desertion of the villagers by the entrepreneur and the expert; and this has led to the disappearance of several occupations which required the better type of men for their progress. This has naturally increased the pressure on the land, thus turning a country which was, according to the standards then prevailing, comparatively highly industrialised

(Continued on page 9).

Villages

AGRA MUNICIPAL BOARD AFFAIRS

Censure Motion Against Chairman Tabled

(From Our Correspondent.)
AGRA, Jan. 30.

A motion of no confidence is the chairman, Agra municipal board, Seth Kishanlal, has been sent in signed by nine members being more than one third of the total number of members.

It will be remembered that two similar motions were sent in 1932 and in 1933 respectively but no meeting was called by the chairman.

The board since it came into office in January 1932 has been working without a permanent executive officer. The present executive officer, Mr. M. L. Gargh's term expired on January 24 as he was appointed for only four months. Notwithstanding a requisition by certain members no meeting has yet been called to appoint the executive officer.

The requisitioned meeting was called but was postponed by the chairman.

Executive Officer

Mr. M. L. Garga, who was appointed the Board's Executive Officer on probation by a majority of votes, has made an excellent impression on the public of Agra as an able administrator and a vigilant and hard-working official and has introduced reforms which are of far-reaching benefit to the department and the public.

In addition to his other good qualities he is a highly qualified Engineer from Roorkee College, and the public would be delighted to see him permanently installed as Executive Officer and Engineer of the Agra Municipal Board.

MEETING OF A. I. SPINNERS' ASSN.

Reason For Its Postponement

BOMBAY, Jan. 31.

Mr. Damodardas, Secretary of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, informs the "United Press" that the meeting of the Council of All-India Spinners' Association which was announced to be held on February 5 at Wardha has been postponed, not solely due to Seth Jamnalal Bajaj's ear trouble, but because Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Mr. Rajagopalachariar and Babu Rajendra Prasad, whose presence is needed at the meeting, are unable to attend the same.

He further informs that Seth Jamnalal Bajaj had giddiness for the last two days, due to the removal of granulations in his ear, and he is feeling better now and there is no cause for anxiety.—United Press.

AIR MAIL

KARACHI, January 31.

The airmail from Australia, which has been delayed is expected here to-night and the airmail for Croydon which was to have left yesterday, is expected to leave late to-night.—A.P.

AIMS OF INDIAN NATIONAL LEAGUE

Will Strive To Promote Solidarity Among Various Political Parties

The Provisional Secretaries of the Bombay City and Suburban Branch the Indian National League, have issued the following appeal:—

As may be known from the news papers the Indian National League was inaugurated in Madras on the New Year's Day this year by a number of political workers assembled together from the various Provinces of India under the presidentship of Dr. G. S. Arundale to carry on, under new conditions, the future stages of the work left incomplete by the late Dr. Besant through the earlier organizations of the Commonwealth of India League and the National Home Rule League.

To suit the present political condition in the country the new name given to it has been the Indian National League with the following objects:—

1. To work for the attainment of Swaraj and equal partnership in the British Commonwealth of Nations.
2. To frame a National Constitution for India.
3. To promote solidarity among the various political parties working for India.
4. To educate and organise public opinion throughout the world in support of the above objects.

A Common Issue

The unity of all parties based on a variety of interests is not possible at all times. Solidarity of all parties can be achieved on a common issue like that of Swaraj for India and equal partnership with the member nations of the British Commonwealth.

The Constitution for Self-Government, Home Rule or Swaraj can only be framed by Indians themselves in India and however much a British Politician may advise by way of assistance in the draft of such a constitution he is far too interested a party to give unbiassed political guidance.

Dr. Arundale is however an international figure and more an Indian than a Britisher as all along he has identified himself with the freedom movement in this country. In the present situation it is very necessary to bring about solidarity of all parties on a draft constitution framed in India and if that is done it would not be possible nor desirable for the British Houses of Parliament or the British Cabinet to refuse or delay the united demand of a whole nation.

Elected President

At the preliminary meeting before the inauguration of the League in Madras, Dr. Arundale was unanimously elected as the President with Mr. Ranganathan and Mr. Sri Ram as Secretaries and Provincial Organising Secretaries were also appointed to organise Branches of the Indian National League in the various Provinces of India.

Messrs. F. J. Ginwalla, M. H. Vakil and M. Govindji, the Organising Secretaries for Bombay City and Suburbs are therefore appealing to friends who are likely to take interest in this work of the League which has been started as a Non-Party Organization to supplement the work that may or may not be done by any other party in the country. The League is non-communal and non-party. It has supporters in different countries of the world who may help in carrying out propaganda in favour of the objects of the League in Great Britain as well as in many other foreign countries throughout the world.

Subscription

It is proposed to have the Annual Subscription of the League as Re. 1 per year out of which annas four will be the subscription to the Head Quarters or the League in Madras.

At the preliminary meeting held in Madras it was also proposed to restart the "New India" Weekly as an organ of the League to enable it to carry on the propaganda more efficiently through the Press and a donation list has already been started to meet the deficiency of the Weekly in the initial stages of its publication.

Those willing to join are requested to write immediately to C/o Messrs. Thadani and Sons, Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Turkeys Desperate Struggle

J. P. C. REPORT NOT ACCEPTABLE

Parsi Central Association Urges Rejection

At a meeting of the Council of the Parsi Central Association held on Wednesday the following resolution was adopted:—

"The Council of the Parsi Central Association records its considered opinion that the Joint Parliamentary Committee's Report on the Indian Constitutional Reforms instead of removing the glaring defects and shortcomings of the White Paper Proposals that were pointed out by the British Indian Delegation as well as leading public men in this country, has introduced further highly objectionable and reactionary features which will render responsible government in the Provinces and at the Centre wholly illusory.

"The Council is emphatically of opinion that the new constitution will not be acceptable to India and instead of allaying, will intensify the existing political discontent in the country."

DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED

"Quran Does Not Support Murder Of Fellow Creatures To Please God"

LAHORE, January 31.

In the High Court the Chief Justice and Justice Abdul Rashid confirmed the death sentence on Mohd. Sadique accused in what is known as the Kasur Religious Murder Case.

Dismissing the appeal the Chief Justice remarked that he was sure that if a man thought, he would be pleasing God by murdering his fellow creatures he would not be supported by the Quran.—A.P.

Halide Hanum Speaks Of Sultan's Treachery And Heroism Of The People

NEW DELHI, (By Mail).

It was to an audience whose interest was earnest and intense that Halide Hanum delivered here her fourth lecture on "The Conflict of East and West in Turkey" at the Jamia Millia on the evening of January 29. Inspite of her sincere resolve to remain unsentimental and detached, one felt that there was concentrated emotion in every word that Halide Hanum spoke; but there was something humane and generous in her ideas and expression that exalted the epic of Turkey's national struggle into a universal aspiration for honour, justice and liberty.

"THough I hope and pray" Halide Hanum began, "yet I dare not affirm that war as an institution has passed away from human society. But in 1918, after the slaughter of 20 millions of mothers' sons, after the suffering in the war-stricken areas, after the horrors of deported populations and inter-massacres, after a general uprooting of humanity, the victors and vanquished longed for peace with the same passionate intensity. The Turks who had perhaps been the greatest sufferers, were ready to pay a high price for peace. But even a high price has a limit. And Halide Hanum showed how, after a most re-assuring declaration by Lloyd George, and the 14 point manifesto of President Wilson, with its Shakespearean style and New Testament spirit, the occupation of Constantinople by the Allies was followed by the landing of the Greeks in Asia Minor. Turkey was too helpless, the secret arrangements too binding for the Allies to miss the opportunity of dismembering Turkey.

DESPERATE STRUGGLE

This was achieved theoritically in the Treaty of Sevres. But the Allies had counted without the Turkish people. The prevarications of Allied statesmen and the brutalities of the Greeks in Smyrna combined to rouse the Turkish people into an opposition that was desperate. While irregular bans were harassing the Greeks round Smyrna, Mustafa Kemal, Refet, Ali Fuad and Rauf Bey were creating a Government round which the nation could rally. The Sultan, who had not thought it a disgrace to take orders from Turkey's foes, perpetrated the last and meanest act of treachery by enticing many leading patriots from Anatolia to Constantinople having them deported later to Malta, and declaring a holy war against those who were fighting for their homes and their honour. But this treachery to his nation justly proved suicidal. It was not the Anatolia patriots and their leaders, but the Sultanate that was smashed. The Civil War was a dangerous but not a fatal wound. The Angora Government survived it. And its tiny army stemmed the Greek advance at Inn-Eunu.

BATTLE OF SAKARIA

At the decisive battle of Sakaria the Turkish army was 25,000 as against 80,000 Greeks, its equipment was a caricature of its arms and a museum of curiosities, its ammunition utterly insufficient, and even that had to be transported on camels, carts and human backs across six hundred miles of roadless wastes. The Greeks had 200 cannon, the Turks six small pieces. And yet for 23 days the Turks fought at Sakaria. "Until a single fighter is left on a single hill top the resistance will continue." Kiazim Karabekir wired to Mustafa Kemal during the battle, and a people fired with such grim heroism could not fail to win. The Greek army was broken and beaten; it left a track of burning homes and mutilated and desecrated bodies as it retreated towards Smyrna, but over the smoking ruins rose the triumphant cry of a free people. One by one their other enemies slunk out of their country in fear and shame, and at the Treaty of Lausane they foresworn their arrogance and their greed.

AFTER REVOLUTION

The National Government was now securely established. It voted the Sultanate out of existence and established a republic and by degress carried through a large number of reforms. The tendency to party dictatorship became obvious and aggressive in course of time, but the earlier constitutional measures were carried through by over-whelming majorities, which clearly represented the will of the people, because the reaction, if any was sympathetic. After 1925 the legislation became more radical in spirit and method. But the learned lecturer insisted that it was only in appearance that the Turks seemed irreligious.

RELIGION IN TURKEY

"The Turks are attached to their religion as strongly as any other people. Religion is a reality no society can ignore. When the State lets the Islamic community evolve its own spiritual and moral destiny, free from the corrupting influence of politics I should not be surprised". Halide Hanum said "if the real spiritual reform of Islam starts the Turkey. Nevertheless after a struggle of seven centuries the West seems to have had the last word for the best and for the worst in Turkey".—United Press.

MALPRACTICES IN MUNICIPALITY

Lahore Deputation Waits On Governor

LAHORE, Jan. 30.

A deputation of 12 prominent Hindus waited on the Governor of Punjab to-day. The deputation submitted to His Excellency that considerable corruption and malpractices are going on in the Municipality and pointed out that non-Mahomedans are paying 70 per cent. of the Municipal revenues, and had the largest stakes. They alleged the voters' lists and census figures for Hindus are wrongly compiled and shown low intentionally.

The deputationists urged either the Municipality should be suspended and its work entrusted to officials or Walled City and Civil Station put under separate committees, or seats so adjusted as not to give any community absolute majority.—United Press.

LIFE SENTENCE FOR DOUBLE MURDER

Sensational Comilla Outrage Results In Dacoit's Conviction

COMILLA, Jan. 30.

Mr. S. N. Guha Roy, District Sessions Judge, Tipperah, has just disposed of a sensational double murder case under Section 396 I.P.C. (dacoity with murder) and agreeing with the majority verdict (8 to 1) sentenced Khalil Kalu to transportation for life.

The case for prosecution is that on the night of 9th Jaistha 1341 B.S. the accused Khalil Kalu and Isab Ali Kalu with several others committed dacoity in the house of Saru Bepary of Porachak Boushra within P. S. Daudkandi and that during the dacoity the complainant's brother (Saru Bepari's brother) Caizuddin and his wife were shot dead. The dacoits also wounded Kafiladdin Sadagur, Amjad Ali and others with gun shots and carried away money and ornaments. Khalil Kalu and Isab Ali Kalu were placed on trial and answered charges under Section 396 I.P.C. Isab Ali was acquitted. —United Press.

The women's hockey team which was defeated by a men's XI in a match on the Bombay Gymkhana ground on Wednesday.

Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI and Printed and Published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.